MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] radio claimed 29 October that Jordan's King Hussein is ready to hold a preparatory meeting with Israel and the United States for an international conference which the king regards as essential for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Hussein is not insisting that the PLO should participate in the preparatory meeting, according to the radio.

The peace process is now needed "more than at any time before," Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said in remarks reported by MENA following his 24 October talks in Jordan with King Hussein. Mubarak said the two leaders reviewed "all aspects" of the peace process as well as prospects for renewing peace efforts. Regarding Israeli Prime Minister Shamir, Peres' coalition partner, Mubarak said "we are studying this point" and added that it has "good aspects as well as unsatisfactory ones." The Egyptian president noted that statements made by certain PLO members which were unsatisfactory to Egypt "may not suit the peace process." Asfur Yasir Arafat's trademark of the PLO, Mubarak said it should not be forgotten that "Arafat is still the PLO Executive Committee chairman." A Jordanian official commentator said Hussein and Mubarak discussed Arab relations and "ways to promote them in the interest of Arab solidarity." Amman radio commented: "The two also reviewed regional developments during the past few weeks and their effects on political action serving the Palestine question," the spokesman said.

Prior to the meeting, Hussein said in a news conference reported by Amman television that Jordan must work with the PLO leadership "as soon as possible" to reassess the situation and to "know where we are proceeding." He added that he hopes the PLO is still capable of meeting the Palestinian people's hopes and aspirations. Concerning Peres' initiative, Hussein said it contained "some positive approaches," but he stressed there is still a "great gap" between the Arab and Israeli views because Jordan wants unlimited negotiations.

[illegible] U.S. [illegible]

Jordan does not accept that approval of the arms deal with the United States should be linked with any political conditions, King Hussein said in the news conference reported by Amman television. Al-Ab'ad V called the U.S. Senate's vote to postpone the arms deal with Jordan "more than regrettable" and "unjustified."

Israel

Israeli television announced that Jordan has closed several PLO offices in Amman and has cut down on the number of employees in the remaining offices in the city. However, Arafat said in a statement to a Beirut newspaper cited by WAFA that Jordan has not asked the PLO to close any of its offices in Amman.

Lebanon

At an emergency meeting in the Phalangist Party Political Bureau held in response to the Lebanese Forces ban on political activity, MP Elie Karame said Christian unity is dying. The Lebanese Voice of the Mountain reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes attacked Iran's Lavan and Ardebeil oil fields and "several" shipping centers" against the Khark Island shipping center, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Monitored Iranian media have not been observed to report the raids.

The commander-in-chief's ground forces said "we are still capable of protecting U.S. interests in the region." Iraqi military officials in unspecified Iranian oil export [illegible] reported.

An Iraqi war plane was shot down while attempting to intercept Iranian warplanes in the Howr al-Hawaizah region, INA reported. An Iranian military communique carried by Tehran radio disclosed that more than 44 Iraqi tanks have been captured and more than 180 Iraqi troops have been killed during the Iranian offensive in the region.

Iran

A plot by a group of men from the revolutionary guards and the mobilization crusade to assassinate President Ali Khamenei was foiled, the clandestine Radio Iran claimed.

FBIS

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He [illegible] Palestinian action in light of recent developments in the region. Arafat called for more pressure in confronting the U.S.-Israeli plot that attempts to eliminate the Palestinian element from the Middle East equation. He stated that it must be clear that no one and no power can eliminate the Palestinian element from the Middle East equation.

[illegible]: Peres Plan 'Trick' to Undermine PLO Role

GF2412 Moscow [illegible] 0920 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] [illegible], 24 (A) (by A.A.) — Faisal Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has construed the PLO's rejection of the initiative announced by the United Nations by [illegible] Prime Minister Shimon Peres. He described it as a trick designed to absolve the PLO's ruse or efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement and to absorb international resentment toward Israel's obstinate practices and its brutal raid on the PLO offices in Tunisia and the earlier raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

In an interview published in the Libyan newspaper Al-Jihad, Qaddumi reiterated the principal basis which the PLO approves for reaching the Palestinian question — total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, recognition of Palestinian national rights to establish an independent state, return of refugees to their homeland, and PLO participation on an equitable footing with the other parties and under international supervision.

The head of the PLO Political Department described Palestinian-Jordanian relations as special. He stated that the difficulties affecting these relations as a result of the cancellation of the London meeting between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the British Government will not last.

He accused Britain of causing the cancellation of the meeting. He indicated that Britain had been cautiously receptive with the Arabs and is attempted to contact the Palestinian delegation in issuing a press statement that recognizes Israel, although this was not among the conditions agreed on to hold the meeting.

Qaddumi denied that international support for the Palestinian cause has dwindled particularly following the hijacking of the Italian ship. He stated that support has not dwindled on the part of friendly countries. However, Zionist media organs have exposed this incident in the worst manner among the American people. As said, which has been the only effect on the PLO. Aside from that, the PLO has not lost the support of any country, and as proof of that, all friendly countries left the hall of the UN General Assembly when Shimon Peres began to deliver his address.

The head of the PLO Political Department said that the USSR still firmly supports the Palestinian cause and has not changed its stand toward it.

Al-Hasan PLO Denies [illegible]

GF2412 Cairo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic [illegible] 24 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Interview with Cairo's radio] commentator Ahmad al-Hasan by Radio Monte Carlo Paris Bureau Director Nawaf al-[illegible] on 23 October [date not given] recorded]

[Excerpt] [Ahmad Hasan] The comments you may have heard about Qaddumi [illegible] and I know that you are currently being besieged by the news media [illegible] about the results of your meeting with King Hassan.

[Al-Hasan] Actually there is no doubt that such a meeting was essential, particularly in view of increasing tensions and rumors about the collapse of relations between the Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO. In fact, the meeting was permeated by a spirit of hope and profound feeling of responsibility. It was a constructive meeting during which the realities of the last 3 months were reviewed, some in an unfortunate manner and some in a critical and frank manner. We concluded that the broader dialogue must not be a meeting seen to straighten future relations so the mistakes will not be repeated and to what has happened.

[Hasan] Does it [illegible] relations in light of the meeting

[Al-Hasan] The future of relations will be from the fact that His Majesty King Hussein and I, in my capacity as a representative of Arafat, Fatah, expressed our full commitment to the 11 February Amman agreement because it represents a strategy for joint action and a settlement for Palestinian resistance. The commitment means that relations will proceed on the same direction taken when the agreement was announced.

[Hasan] Did London attitude was only a comment one?

[Al-Hasan] Actually, what is horrible is sometimes media. What happened is [illegible] mistakes and many mistakes as well. In view of the critical situation we do not now want to blame each other. What is important is to benefit from all that has happened in order to build a future relationship in a manner making the repetition of such mistakes very difficult.

[Hasan] Brother Nabil Ja'ara was the PLO as particular which made mistakes

[Al-Hasan] In fact all have made mistakes. I cannot say that someone has not made a mistake. Some mistakes were made because of wrong information and the failure to hold quick contacts, exchange opinions, and make decisions. As I expressed [illegible] we are at the beginning of a new experience, new era relations of this type. I feel as we must take these matters into consideration, especially since what happened took place under circumstances of large scale.

There was the raid on Tunis and about the mass movement on occupied. There was no connection with which such an event was coincidental. It happened close to the London meeting.

Then there was the cruise ship incident and the large role brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] played to end it peacefully and preserve the lives of the ship passengers. After this followed the U.S. piracy against the Egyptian airliner. The London meeting was scheduled to be held immediately after all these successive events.

Perhaps the most mistaken was that the meeting was not postponed. However, you know, brother Ahmad, that we do not talk much about the past because the past has become part of history. What is important is to discuss the future.

[Nawfal] This is true. However, we say that 'Arafat may go to Jordan tomorrow [24 October] to meet with King Hussein. Will his arrival there coincide with the Egyptian president's presence there?

[Al-Hasan] No. 'Arafat will not arrive in Amman tomorrow. He will arrive there next week after President Mubarak's visit and at the end of His Majesty King Hussein's appointments, including his meeting with President Saddam Hussein. By then Brother Abu 'Ammar will have concluded his Gulf tour and consultations. God willing, he will arrive there on Monday. After meeting with His Majesty King Hussein, Brother Yasir 'Arafat will provide over a senior Palestinian delegation to discuss with a similar Jordanian delegation the way to organize all matters related to cooperation and coordination, whether on the level of building and normalizing historical relations or on joint action and coordination in political and informational spheres and international conference.

[Nawfal] Do you not think the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement will affect Jordanian-Palestinian relations?

[Al-Hasan] On the contrary. We support Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement because we believe that the Palestinian topic in the Arab arena cannot move without an Arab rapprochement, especially since the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship is inseparable, and there will be no Jordanian-Syrian agreement at the expense of the PLO as some imagine.

We also hope that Syrian-Iraqi differences will be [illegible] it is not possible to rewrite them, because differences within one party are not easy to resolve and at least they should be frozen. This will lead to positive efforts aimed at freezing the Iraq-Iran war. It will also open the door for an Arab summit which can achieve considerable Arab solidarity. This is the PLO's strategy.

[Nawfal] Is the PLO calling for an Arab summit at present?

[Al-Hasan] Not now. The next Arab summit must convene at the end of efforts carried by the Arab committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere — efforts undertaken by Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, and the Arab League, particularly regarding Syrian-Iraqi and Syrian-Jordanian relations which will naturally reflect on Syrian-Palestinian relations. By that time there will be a chance to hold an Arab summit, during which affairs can be discussed through the logic dictated by Arab solidarity and the nature of the escalating conflict with the Zionist enemy.

[Nawfal] Finally, my question: do you think the PLO will succeed in bringing Egypt's return to another place such as Cairo?

[Al-Hasan] At present there is no statement to comment anything from Cairo because we are aware of the Egyptian situation and we do not interfere in the brothers in Egypt matter. They are not running the Tunisian situation. We have not had military forces in Tunisia for a long time. They [unclear] day there. There is no armed presence whatsoever there. The Palestinian presence is confined to an administrative and civilian presence. Therefore, nothing to disturb our relations with Tunisia and [illegible] carry burdens beyond its ability, especially it is [illegible] Arab personality in this regard. Consequently, we are not thinking of a transfer from Tunis and the subject has not been discussed.

[Nawfal] Thank you, brother Ahmad.

On London Meeting

[XX] [XX] 01 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic [0000 GMT 25 Oct 87]

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] After the failure of the recent London meeting [between British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and Palestinian representatives], some people believed that the Amman agreement has come to an end. What is the opinion of Khalid al-Hasan [PLO Central Committee member]? Let us hear the question by Antoine Nawfal [Paris Radio Monte Carlo correspondent] and the answer by Khalid al-Hasan.

[Begin recording] [Antoine Nawfal] There are some people who believe that the setback in London and the final failure of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. What is your opinion?

[Khalid al-Hasan] Those who say this are like the people who beget children in dreams. [unintelligible as heard] This is because the agreement is between two states — between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO. The agreement calls for the behavior of one party toward the other in any meeting by the agreement. If a political action with the United States or Congress, this does not mean the failure of the agreement, but the failure of the political step which took place. This failure is a matter which does not contradict in our relationships with British and U.S. policies.

Consequently, any failure in our political action does not mean the failure of the agreement, but a failure with a certain party. This is the nature of [word indistinct]. This is because [illegible] we do not [illegible] with the U.K. and the United States, we will be more than three hundred of the way toward Arab [illegible] independence.

[Nawfal] Was this explanation reached with King Hussein?

[Al-Hasan] It is more clear to His Majesty King Hussein than to us, especially since we have many [word indistinct] voices of the progressive parties who like to search for points of failure so as to highlight them. If they do not find points of failure they create exaggerations, failures and build around them media hells. We do not [illegible] this evil [end recording]

PLO Political Department Spokesman on Peres Plan

LD2709[illegible] Moscow in Arabic 0521 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Text] Tunis, 24 Oct (WAKH) — A responsible spokesman for the PLO Political Department has refuted claims made by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres at the UN General Assembly concerning the intention to attain peace. The spokesman asserted that Israel is getting ready to launch a new war against the Arab and that it is continuing its war against the Palestinians.

In a statement to QNA, the source stated that, as Peres expressed his readiness to hold direct negotiations with Jordan, he excludes the PLO, ignores the national rights of the Palestinian people, and distorts the dispute — whereas this is a dispute between Israel and the Palestinian revolution to which the Arab countries stand alongside the Palestinian people on its lawful battle. The source added that Israel practices annihilation and genocide against the Palestinian people on charges of terrorism as it occupies the people's territories, detains them, establishes further settlements and colonies, and claims that it is ready to end the state of war with Jordan and with the other Arab countries with the aim of besieging and annihilating the Palestinian revolution. The source indicated that the views expressed by Peres, the prime minister of the Israeli enemy, are evidence of Israel's determination to annex the Arab Palestinian territories occupied after 5 June 1967. Moreover, the so-called differences raised on Peres' position among Israeli leaders represent a provocative and misleading posture. It is worth true that they really desire peace, then they would immediately stop their ugly practices inside and outside the occupied territories and would recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights as approved by the United Nations.

The Palestinian [illegible] source went on say. Peres ignored the major problem of the Palestinian issue, the issue of the Palestinian refugees, and the need to ensure their return home according to UN Resolution 194. Peres also deliberately ignored the Palestinian people because Israel's goal is to obliterate the national character of the Palestinian people and delete the word Palestine from the geographic and political map of the region.

The source contended that Peres charged the PLO with terrorism as if it were a denounced side with no right to take part in the international efforts to reach a solution to the Middle East issue. Israel is the side that practices official terrorism — under Israelis, including Kahane and the Jewish Defense League — in order to terrorize every Palestinian citizen wherever he is. The assassination of the Palestinian citizen Alex Odeh, who bore U.S. nationality, is still in mind, in addition to other assassinations and terrorist acts. The UN held an international conference on the Middle East crises and the Palestine issue in August 1983 in Geneva. The UN General Assembly endorsed a plan to hold an international conference, under the aegis of the UN, to be attended by the two superpowers, the PLO, and the other sides. The UN secretary general was entrusted with the responsibility of executing the resolution. When he arrived in occupied Palestine, the terrorist Yitzhaq Shamir told him: Why do you come here? There is no problem. Go resolve the Iran-Iraq war. The UN secretary general was enraged at this insult. He also received a similar negative response from the United States.

The source added, when is the truth and credibility on Peres' words? It is just enough that he requests governments, parties and citizens in all over the world, and in the Soviet Union and the PRC in [illegible] part of the many reasons. He says as if he represents a superpower or speaks in the name of the United States. The official source stressed that whether Israel does not recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, their right to return to their homeland, and their right to establish their independent and sovereign Palestinian state.

The official source then pointed out that the PLO undertook past efforts with the leaders of Jordan to test the credibility of the United States, the president of Israel. The experiment disproved U.S. credibility and affirmed that its positions are subject to the Israeli aggressive and expansionist policy. The source noted: As a Palestinian revolution, we know how to liberate our territories and we know the path to freedom and the liberation of our territories. We also know that international public opinion will not be deceived by the meaningless statements that obviously do not represent its content. The Arabs unanimously adopted an Arab peace plan at the Fez summit that which agrees to international legitimacy. This plan was overwhelmingly welcomed by international society. Israel and the United States rejected this initiative and refused to discuss it. The Soviet Union launched a similar initiative through its leaders Brezhnev and Andropov. The initiative was not accepted by the sides that aspire for peace, these days.

Concluding, the official PLO Political Department source said: The Palestinian issue is the gist of the dispute in the Middle East. There will be no peace without the Palestinian people, without the recognition of the national rights of this people, and without the right of the PLO to have full participation and an equal footing with all involved parties in the international conference we referred to earlier.

PLO Official Discusses Talks With U.S. Senators

PM2709[illegible] Cairo AL-[illegible] MAYU in Arabic 19 Oct 87 p 7

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Member and Fatah Military Council Member Mahmud Abbas, who identified by his nom de guerre Abu Mazin, by Bahjat al-Dik Hasan and Samawwal Ahmad in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] [Question] How do you view the future of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement in light of Britain's attitude toward the joint delegation?

[Answer] The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement will not be affected because the purpose of the meeting with the British was not to hold negotiations but to explain the agreement. We had to acquaint [illegible] of our conditions before the meeting. We have no objection to the British saying what they like after the meeting, but we ask us to state in a joint statement that we acknowledge Israel's right to exist, recognize resolutions 242 and 338, and denounce terrorism as a price for the meeting or something which we naturally reject. We refuse to have our delegation members received in their personal or individual capacity. This matter has

[illegible] agreement. The meeting [illegible] Egypt and Israel, or more correctly, the United States, but between us and Jordan. The agreement is in force and continues. We [illegible] and are prepared to do more and more.

[Question] After the Taiwan blow, what is the present state of the PLO?

[Answer] Despite its problems following the 1982 war and despite our departure from Beirut and Tripoli, despite all that, we are still here and we are strong. What happened after the raid, the popular and foreign support expressed after the raid, gave us more strength despite the losses, which, under Israeli eyes, [illegible] dead and wounded. The Israeli raid did not achieve its objectives. It is true that the Palestinian cause could be terminated if the PLO was terminated but that is a difficult task. The PLO was born in 1964. A baby born in 1964 is now a young man. More than one generation has been born under the PLO cause, and they know the importance and its role, and they know how [illegible] would be if the PLO were to be terminated.

[Question] How does the PLO view the post-Taiwan blow?

[Answer] We had proceeded with the peace process on the basis of the agreement with Jordan even though we were sure of U.S. weakness. With the Taiwan blow the United States wanted to tell us: "No to peace." Of course, our interest in peace will continue, but we will change our method of dealing with the United States.

[Question] How?

[Answer] Our view of the Americans and way of dealing with them will change. In other words we could, quite frankly, begin to strike at their interests everywhere because what they want is [illegible] on peace. Our struggle toward them will be more hostile. We once helped the Americans rescue their hostages in Iran and we helped in the evacuation of U.S. citizens from Lebanon. In the future we will do no such thing, perhaps the opposite.

[Question] Does that mean that you had [illegible] of the United States?

[Answer] What we did was engage in a test of [illegible] to convince them in the world and in the most discreet Arab states which were under the illusion that the United States wants peace and maintained that the United States would bring peace and that its role was important in the establishment of peace. But this blow and the incident of the Egyptian officer have proved the opposite. That is why it is wrong to concentrate on it and assume that the United States is the only power in the region. At most there should be a balance in political dealing. There is the United States and there is the Soviet Union. It is regrettable that the Arabs have ignored the Soviet Union for some time. The Soviet Union really wants what is good for the Arabs and it wants a real and durable settlement, which may not fulfill the Arab countries' demands and ambitions but which could be reasonable and based on a balance of powers. Many Arab states ignore the Soviet Union. We are opposed to [illegible] from it against the United States and really want its help.

The time we should advocate an international peace conference has arrived. The position currently held by the United States cannot be a just solution. What we call for an international conference is that we should be winners and must make sure of that the Soviet Union is present and that and begin a dialogue. In other words, we should not call for an international conference and talk about unilateral solutions beforehand.

[Question] But is it clear that your relations with the Soviet Union are cool?

[Answer] On the contrary. Arafat considers the Soviets whenever he goes by meeting with Soviet ambassadors. Sometimes he meets with the Soviet ambassador in Tunis twice in a single day and I go to Moscow every now and then.

[Question] I recall the Soviet Embassy spokesman's comment about the agreement.

[Answer] Do not be surprised if you hear that Syria has tendered Jordan its abrogation of its agreement with the PLO to indicate [illegible] Syrian willingness to be tolerant if Amman unilaterally holds negotiations with Israel.

'Arafat, Khalaf Confer With Bahraini Officials

LD241711 Beirut Voice of PLO in Arabic
1600 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Bahrain (WAFA)—Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met in Bahrain with Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, and with senior Bahraini officials today. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas.

Before Abu 'Ammar and Brother Abu Iyad arrived in Manama from India this morning following a 3-day visit to Qatar, during the visit, Brother Abu 'Ammar met with senior officials and discussed with them the situation in the Arab region in light of the U.S. developments, especially those pertaining to the Palestinian issue and Arab and international issues of mutual interest.

Upon his arrival in Manama today, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar said that his tour of the region is aimed at explaining the serious developments that the Arab nation is passing through at present and the Palestinian issue in particular, and the challenges which face it following the Zionist raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the U.S. stance. Speaking of the Egyptian-Israeli settlement, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that these developments do not merely concern the PLO, but also the Arab nation at large.

Palestinian Spokesman Reports Actions on Recruiting

LD241718 Cairo Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Report] The Palestinian military spokesman stated that the martyr Abu al-Zaynah group operating inside the occupied ter-

[illegible] demanded extensive changes in the central market of Barrio [illegible] occupied Palmeras. A number of Zamas soldiers were killed or wounded and a number of military vehicles were destroyed, and grave material losses were inflicted on a number of establishments in the market. The spokesman announced that the Palmeranan revolution forces last Monday attacked the residence of the Zamas military governor in the city of Zeta. A number of the guards at the residence were wounded and grave material losses were inflicted on the residence.

BAHRAIN

Amir Expresses Support for PLO to 'Arafat

GF250944 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0900 GMT 25 Oct 87

[Text] Manama, 25 Oct (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah today received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently on a visit to Manama as part of a tour of the region's countries. 'Arafat is accompanied by Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf]. The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, Wafa Nobbar, director of the PLO office in Bahrain, and 'Abd al-Rahman al-Suwayd, deputy director of the PLO office in Bahrain.

WAKH has learned that 'Arafat exchanged with his hosts the amir of Bahrain views on current developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas following recent developments witnessed in the Arab region, in addition to the preparations for the next summit conference, the Iraq-Iran war, and bilateral relations. His highness the amir reiterated Bahrain's immutable and unconditional support for the PLO and for the struggle of the Palestinian people, under the PLO leadership, to restore their legitimate rights from the Zionist enemy. The Palestinian leader also expressed his gratitude and appreciation for his highness the amir and his government for their constant pro-Palestinian positions.

'Arafat arrived in Manama yesterday on a 2-day visit to Bahrain as part of his tour of the region. 'Arafat is expected to hold a press conference later today and touch on overall Palestinian and Arab developments.

Defense Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

GF241559 Manama WAKH in English
1500 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Text] Manama, 24 Oct (WAKH) — Bahrain's heir apparent and acting Prime Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah returned home today from Saudi Arabia following a two-day visit at the invitation of Saudi Deputy Premier and Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

During the visit Shaykh Hamad met with Prince Sultan for a review of bilateral cooperation.

Egyptian Actions Urged for Return to Arab Ranks

GF241229 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1040 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Manama, 24 Oct (WAKH) — The newspaper *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* calls on Egypt to take the initiative on its own for the sake of its return to Arab ranks. The paper states that the Arab countries are waiting for a necessary step by the Egyptian Government to open all doors to it without objection.

Commenting on signs of a breakthrough in the Arab situation in preparation for the Riyadh summit, the paper says: "The Arab group needs a strong Egypt, able to make decisions independently, so that the question of the Arab-Israeli conflict will return to its correct order."

The paper expresses regret at the stands of some Arab parties concerning the PLO. It states that some parties in the Arab east are considering leaving out the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership, as a step to reconcile with other parties.

The paper notes that this is an obstacle which requires careful dealing. It also requires the Arab Reconciliation Committee to make an urgent effort to surmount or bypass this Arab summit to convened.

The paper lauds the visit paused by Saudi Arabia and the UAE in efforts toward Arab reconciliation.

KUWAIT

PFLP Politburo Member Arrives for Talks

LD241600 Kuwait KUNA in English
1637 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 24 (KUNA) — Politburo member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) Bassam Abu Sharif arrived here Thursday on a visit during which the Palestinian official will meet with a number of Kuwaiti officials.

QATAR

UK Parliamentary Delegation Ends Visit, Departs

GF241600 Manama WAKH in English
1555 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Text] Doha, 24 Oct (WAKH) — A delegation of British parliamentarians headed by Jerry Wiggin left here today wrapping up a four-day visit which aimed at meeting with Qatari officials on bilateral relations and getting acquainted with development in the country.

Wiggin in a press/parliament statement said the aim of the visit had been realized as the delegation met with Qatari officials for a review of bilateral relations and fields of mutual cooperation in addition to getting acquainted with development in Qatar, especially industrialization as a means of diversifying national resources of income.

In answer to a question, the three officials said public opinion in Britain had left for the cancellation of the planned meeting between the Palestinian side on a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, but did not rule out similar initiatives in that direction in the future.

Wiggin declared that Britain is against violence in all its forms as a means to achieve ends or resolve problems whether in the case of the Iraq-Iran conflict, the Arab-Israeli conflict, Central/South Africa, or Latin America.

SAUDI ARABIA

"Source" Said to Comment on Camp David Accords, Not Sought
LD2411?? Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1300 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh, 24 Oct (SPA) — An official source in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia responded to an item in the latest issue of the London-based magazine [illegible] which suggested that secret contacts are taking place between Saudi Arabia and Egypt, through a third Arab country, pertaining to Saudi Arabia's readiness to stand alongside Egypt and support it both materially and if it abrogates the Camp David accords. The source stated that this news item is fabricated and baseless. The source added that it is neither the policy nor the political line of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The source continued that when the Kingdom believes that the Arab interest entails adopting a certain measure, it will pursue a direct and overt course toward this. We stated that the Arab Republic of Egypt and its people — to whom the Kingdom harbors respect and affection — does not need such methods to adopt its decisions toward whatever it sees as its interests and as the concerns of the Arab nation. This reaction is designed to show the truth.

PDRY

Chairman Cables Gorbachev on Friendship Anniversary
LD2411?? Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] A cable from Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the PSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the sixth anniversary of the signing of the PDRY-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty:

[Text] On the name of the YSP and its Central Committee, on the name of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and on my own name, I am pleased to send to you our comradely greetings on the sixth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement between our country and the USSR. Based on this treaty we are strong to strengthen the strategic alliance between our parties, states, and people.

The friendship and cooperation treaty constituted a consistent development of the struggle relations cemented through unity of ranks by the PDRY and the USSR over the past years while our country's independence. These relations are undoubtedly based on the strong ties of friendship between our peoples, which were established a long ago, and which were effectively embodied in the principled support and backing of the glorious 26 September and 14 October Revolutions.

The friendship and cooperation treaty signed by our countries on 25 October 1979 put our joint struggle relations at a developed level and opened the road to expand them. This was reflected in considerable expansion and furtherance of the friendly and cooperative relations over the past years in various political, economic, social and cultural areas.

Our party, government, and people value highly the USSR's consistent and principled stand on the PDRY. Our valiant people contributed toward strengthening and consolidating the progressive construction experiment of the PDRY. The stand of our fraternal brothers in the USSR and the countries of the socialist bloc has been a basic condition for securing and achieving a victory for our valiant people. We also view with great admiration your policy which supports the struggle of our Arab people and their progressive forces. This policy enhances our capabilities to confront the imperialist and Zionist campaign designed to perpetuate colonialism in our region, to impose imperialism's full domination over our people and their destiny, and to make the region the target of its aggressive policy which threatens world peace and security.

It makes the opportunity to reiterate that we will continue our action, as defined by the YSP Third Congress, to consolidate and strengthen the struggle ties and the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries, based on the solid principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism. Please accept our wishes for your happiness and health, for the success of your great and noble party, and for steady progress and success for the friendship and cooperation relations between our countries.

Committee Secretary To Visit Syria, Algeria, Libya
LD2411?? Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Aden, 24 October: Abd al-Aziz Salih, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, left Aden this morning for official visits to Damascus, Algiers, and Tripoli. During these visits, he will convey messages from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Brother Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

SPA has learned that these messages deal with bilateral relations, current developments in the Middle East, and the means to face the reactionary and imperialist plots designed to jeopardize the just cause of our Arab people's struggle, and the Palestinian one in particular. The messages also deal with discussing the necessary means to face the aggressive policy by the United States and its allies in the region.

He was seen off by Muhammad al-Sha'abi, member and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and a number of officials of the YSP Central Committee's Secretariat.

Mubarak Arrives After Talks With Hussein

SK2410171 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2007 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Cairo, 24 Oct (MENA) -- President Hosni Mubarak and his accompanying delegation returned to Cairo at 1730 today after completing a visit of several hours to Jordan. During his visit, he held talks with His Majesty King Hussein. Upon his arrival at Cairo Airport, President Mubarak was received by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lufti, a number of ministers, and senior state officials.

Following his return to Cairo, Mubarak answered newsmen's questions. Responding to a query on his meeting with the Jordanian monarch, he said: 'We are used to such meetings. Approximately 45 days have passed since my last meeting with His Majesty King Hussein. At our meetings, we usually exchange views on developments in the peace process. Mubarak further noted: Today we discussed the results of King Hussein's visit to the United States. We also made a comprehensive review of all aspects of the peace process, as well as the possible prospects for renewing the process. Mubarak affirmed that the peace process is now needed more than at any time before. This must, he stressed, be extremely important.

Asked about certain PLO members' remarks, which were not satisfactory to Egypt, and about the PLO's position on the current state of the peace process following these remarks, Mubarak affirmed that what certain PLO members said is one thing and the peace process is another. He noted that what certain PLO members have said must not stop the peace process, or impede our progress.

Replying to a question about 'Arafat's leadership of the PLO, Mubarak said: 'We must not forget that Yasir 'Arafat is still the PLO chairman.

Asked about his views on the signing of an agreement between Jordan and Syria and the effect this would have on the peace process, Mubarak stated that Jordan and Syria held a meeting, but they did not sign an agreement. The Palestinian problem is the core of the Middle East problem, he added, and we must never forget that. We appreciate and support any good relations with Syria as long as they respect a comprehensive peace process and as long as they lead to an overall peace.

Asked about Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' initiative in heading to the wake of Jordan's rejection and whether he had discussed this matter with King Hussein, Mubarak replied: We are studying this point. It has good aspects as well as unfavorable ones.

Asked about the issue of the Egyptian plane, which was forced to land [in Sicily] by U.S. fighters, Mubarak said: Do not remind me of this matter again. I have already said that this incident needs time to be overcome.

Responding to another question, Mubarak noted that the Americans are very far away from the Middle East. Therefore, their calculations do not take into consideration the psychological aspect of the peoples in our region.

Asked for his evaluation of U.S. Envoy John Motorola's statements, and whether or not it is satisfactory, Mubarak replied: I do not want to discuss this issue through the information media.

Prime Minister Discusses PLO, Arab Issues

GF2410150 Kuwait AKHBAR TIMES in English
21 Oct 91 p 3

[Text] of interview with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lufti by Mohammad Mustafa of AKHBAR TIMES and Al-'Arabi Al-Hadi in Cairo; 'part one of two' -- date not given]

[Text] Question: How do you feel about becoming prime minister, and do you see yourself as head of a technocrat government or one which will deal with the problems of the people?

Answer: I was born in a popular suburb of Cairo, called Shubra and because of my background I always think of the common people when I take any decision. I have visited many Arab and European countries and have gained a lot of experience both from my professional work and from my time as finance minister.

I do not see myself solely as a technocrat or a politician but a combination of both.

Q: How do you feel about the incidents which have occurred since the attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, and what has been their effect on the peace process?

A: Egypt is against terror and violence in any form. I issued a communique strongly condemning all forms of terror. Because we believe that terrorism breeds terrorism. This is not way to solve any problem.

The solution to any problem can be found by all parties sitting together and negotiating. If we arrive at a solution that's good, if not, then no one is being forced to do what they don't want to do.

I have always stressed that when it comes to the rights of the Palestinians. That is why we support King Hussein's proposal for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Unfortunately, Israel and the U.S. have complicated matters by rejecting certain members of the proposed delegation because of their membership of the PLO. This is merely time-wasting.

If the Palestinian problem is not solved then the Arab-Israeli conflict will go on.

King Hussein submitted a revised proposal on an international conference at the UN, but the next day the Israelis rejected the move without even studying it.

The question of whether the Soviet Union would be involved is not at the center of this matter, all we want to do is solve the problem and end the conflict.

When Israel and Egypt signed the peace treaty in 1979, Egypt respected all the clauses in the treaty because we stand by our word.

We are currently preparing studies on new projects which will require foreign currency and we will be presenting these studies to workers overseas.

The first decision taken by the new Cabinet was to encourage the private sector so that Egyptians abroad were assured that our economic policies were stable.

Q: Why has there been no change in the decision requiring Egyptians on leave abroad from their jobs in Egypt to return after ten years?

A: We started with the period of four years, then it was extended to five and again to 10. I don't think it can be extended further. If a worker is absent for more than 10 years it disrupts the employment system. If they want to be away for more than 10 years they can emigrate, but if they come back their jobs won't be waiting for them.

Q: How has the economy coped with expatriates returning from overseas in recent years?

A: Fewer than 20,000 returned from Libya, so this did not affect the economy. As far as the Gulf is concerned, we are not expecting many to come back, because they are in important and essential posts.

However, I would like to emphasize that Egypt always has a welcome waiting for its people when they return, whenever that is.

Q: When you were appointed to the Finance Ministry you tabled proposals on levying taxes on those who live abroad for the year. Do you still think this is a good system?

A: I think that current taxes are reasonable, neither too high nor too low. But I think we still need the tax exemption system. Our main problem is tax evasion, so I have had talks with the finance minister on developing the tax system and staffing levels.

Q: There are those who say that the Port Said free zone is a major obstacle preventing the Egyptian economy getting back on the right track. Some people want the free zone abolished. How do you feel about it?

A: The Port Said zone has been given more attention than it deserves. Basically, I am against private free zones, but in favour of public free zones, such as at Port Said.

The mistake we made when setting up the free zones in Port Said, Nasr City, Nasr City in Cairo and "Amereyah in Alexandria, was that we did not complete the necessary utilities and services. We are now doing this.

The decision to set up the free zone in Port Said was taken for political reasons. This city had suffered in all the wars with Israel and many people had moved out of the area.

The area does not have a lot of agricultural land, so the port is the main commercial centre. For that reason the decision on the free zone was taken to increase economic activity in the city.

One of the main problems in this is related to a ghost system of importing consumer goods, and then affects Egyptian industry. For instance, the textile industry has been hit by imported goods from Korea and Taiwan.

We have discussed the situation on the site and we will have further talks on all the possible consequences before we take the decision.

We have to take into account the interests of all of Egypt as well as the interests of the city itself.

[illegible] Official Arrives in Cairo 24 Oct

NC2427[illegible] Cairo MENA in English
[illegible] GMT 24 Oct 95

[Text] Cairo, Oct 24 (MENA) — Hungary's First Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy arrived here tonight from Addis Ababa aboard a private plane on one-day visit to Egypt.

Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy premier and minister of agriculture and land security, who welcomed the Hungarian official on arrival, said that Marothy's visit is a complementary one.

[illegible] Critical of [illegible] in Issue [illegible] U.S. Ties

[illegible] Cairo [illegible] in Arabic
[illegible] pp 1-2

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi'ah "Political Situation" (column) "What Next?"]

[Excerpts] For several days now our only topic of discussion and that of the entire world [illegible] has been the hijacking of the Italian ship by four Palestinians and the use of U.S. fighters to force the Egyptian civilian plane to land in Sicily, where the ship's hijackers were detained for trial before the Italian authority after the Italian Government refused to hand them over to the United States. These two serious incidents have generated a number of extremely serious side issues which have become even more important in the light of the crisis in international relations.

The question now is: "What next?"

What comes after the tension in Egyptian-U.S. relations, U.S.-Italian relations, U.S.-Yugoslav relations, and Egyptian-Taiwan relations? Also, what comes after the raging Egyptian anger against the hostile U.S. stand toward Egypt? Egypt, both people and leadership, has expressed its distress, anger, and denunciation of the U.S. aggression against the Egyptian plane, which is totally inconsistent with the U.S. desire to maintain the special ties that link it to Egypt. Popular and student demonstrations marched on Cairo to condemn this aggression, and call for all manner of decisions, measures, and sanctions. Nobody would object to such a demand because we do not deserve, nor do we expect the treatment meted out to us by the United States.

But if we are now calling for a pause with the "friend" then we must, at the same time, define the steps we are to take now and

[illegible] the future in the light of Egypt's higher interests above all. We do not care for the interests of the United States itself, what matters is our interests only. In the light of this definition which I hope we will arrive at after a critical study, we will be able to adopt a decisive and a new stand that would enable us to define our future relations with the United States.

Some people demand the immediate severance of relations with the United States. We have already tried this method and the results were definitely not in our favor. Severance of relations deprives us of the minimum contact to preserve our interests. It is strategic that when we have strong and special relations with a state, we should suddenly decide to break them and abandon all that has been agreed upon and all that is being implemented. The "special" relations could become ordinary relations like those we have with the rest of the friendly and unfriendly countries. Our relations with the United States could in the future be reduced to the level of those with France, Britain, or West Germany, and the common interests will be the deciding factor in such relations. But what cannot be imagined is that we should be carried away by our emotions, risk all that we have agreed upon during the past years, and make an emotional decision that could be to the interest of the party with which we disagree, rather than ours.

There are numerous agreements with the United States; there are short and long-term commitments that link us economically, militarily, and politically to the present U.S. Government, just as they used us to the previous government. There is a belief that there is no solution for the Middle East problem — in which we still believe we have a role to play — without the active participation of the United States. There is an economic program our successive governments have been carrying out which basically depends on the economic agreements we concluded with the United States and which cannot expect to be completed in a day or a month, or a year. Can we carry on with what we have begun and yet comply with the demand by some people that we sever relations with the United States and devote ourselves to condemning it and singing the praise of our valiant men of?

There is much sympathy for the recent student demonstrations in our universities against the United States and Israel and for the cause of peace we are trying to achieve. I do not understand how those demonstrators did not see that the Egyptian leadership dealt with the U.S. aggression against our plane with the maximum severity of a country that zealously guards its sovereignty and is most caring for its dignity.

The opposition political parties in Egypt understand and support the Egyptian leadership's stand, and rate its use the leaders expressed such support. The perplexing question is how the opposition can understand, be convinced, and show support while some of our students are neither convinced, nor show support. Is this the result of our parties' failure to reach the hearts and minds of these students? Or is it because of the lack of clarity of the picture, on the part of our students in the schools and universities, and of our leaving them prey to those who are trying to exploit their voices and their youth, in order to achieve what they could not achieve by other means, cause harm to our march and attempt to hinder our progress?

The university students who demonstrated have a right to denounce the U.S. aggression against the Egyptian plane and to demand a peace with the United States, Israel, and with all those trying to exist on our ligand sovereignty. But what they do not have the right to do is demonstrate against the Egyptian Government, and demand that it do what it has already done, of which they are unaware. The world is surprised by the attitude which the Egyptian leadership is presently adopting toward the United States. There are those who believe that this has gone beyond the imagination of those most hostile and critical of the United States. Nevertheless, some of the demonstrators forgot the United States in their shouting and directed their criticism against the Egyptian Government, as if their dispute is with the government and not with the United States.

This is not their fault. Rather, we should admit that the fault is ours because we have been unable to convince them of the truth, and thus pull the ground from under the feet of our enemies before they mislead them and exploit their enthusiasm.

It is essential that we review many things that should not be ignored, dealt with carelessly, or taken lightly.

[illegible] Calls for U.S. Boycott

PM041423 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 27 Feb 81 p 1

[Mohammad Abd al-Mun'im Mursi article: "Like Words"]

[Text] What is the appropriate answer? That is the question currently asked in popular circles, at party meetings, and in official discussions. The answer cannot be consequent of the shouting, cheering, and demonstrations by the few whose intentions only God knows. Destroying cars and setting fire to buildings is no answer. It is a crime.

Some people are issuing a slogan which appears to have some glitter but is in fact indicative of political childishness and adolescence. This slogan is boycott of U.S. goods. These people should understand that if the United States exported $100,000 worth of goods, our share would be $1 worth.

Some citizens want a return to alliance with the Russians and to the state of being closed in, and they want us to join the Eastern camp. We read that in the past and learned unforgettable lessons from it. We cannot turn back.

Some people think that the solution lies in Egypt's return to the Arabs. That would only happen on their terms, which would mean losing our free will, independence, and honor and surrendering them to others in return for our bread, economy, that is that such a thing is guaranteed, which is doubtful.

That is why we have argued that the solution should be in our own hands. If we could reduce our whole consumption and if the same time beat the battles of the world prices, we would be making the biggest achievements along the path to economic and political freedom and the full preservation of our dignity. That can only be achieved if all the people, from the youngest child to

Communique Reports Attacks on Iranian Oil Fields

JN2417 94 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Communique No. 1 was issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 October 1991]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With a high spirit of confidence in lasting victory, and for the sake of the homeland's rights and the people's dignity, our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic struggle to defend the homeland, sovereignty and deter aggression until the criminal rulers of Iran repent and submissively yield to right and justice.

The following is a number of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The Iraqi decision to destroy the remaining economic utilities in Iran, headed by the oil installations, when their leadership decides to do so, will be carried out by the men known for their courage, skill, and fortitude. Out of loyalty to the pledge they made to the people and their leader to destroy all the economic and scientific manifestations of aggression, our brave eagles of the air carried out the following missions today:

a. At 1330 [1030 GMT] today, 10 of our giant Air Force planes launched a devastating raid on the Ardebeel oil fields, turning them into wreckage gutted by fire.

b. At the same time, four other Air Force planes delivered crushing strikes against the Khorr Mashr monitoring station, destroying their targets and setting them on fire.

c. At 1630 today, nine of our Air Force planes, flying a long and strong arm, attacked the Cyrus oil field, pouring down on it a hail of bombs and turning it into flaming wreckage.

After carrying out all these missions, our valiant eagles returned to the homeland with their aircraft safe and triumphant, carrying glad tidings to their people on this blessed day. Let the Iranian rulers again be aware that Iraq will continue to grab them by the throat at any time and place until they admit the defeat of their forces on the battlefield before the march of justice. We did them no wrong, but they were and [illegible] wrong to themselves. [Koranic verse]

2. Our land helicopter gunships carried out successful raids on enemy units opposite our units in the East Missan IV Army Corps sector. During 40 combat missions, they managed to destroy 13 enemy boats, 9 bunkers, and 6 troop concentrations. Our planes returned safely to base.

3. One enemy rail was destroyed and one vehicle and one ammunition dump were burned in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector.

4. One enemy vehicle was set on fire in the East Basra III Army Corps sector. One ammunition dump was also destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. The criminal enemy forces shelled Al-Shithathi with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 October 1991

Cooperation Minutes Signed With Australia

JN2415091 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1417 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Oct (INA) — Iraq and Australia signed the minutes of trade, economic, and technical cooperation here today at the conclusion of meetings of the third session of the Iraqi-Australian committee.

The minutes provide for expanding cooperation, particularly in agriculture and industrial fields, increasing the volume of bilateral trade exchange, and exchanging expertise in the areas of agricultural machinery, cultivation of unirrigated lands, seed use, cadre training, and agricultural exhibitions.

Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Minister Nadhir 'Abd al-Latif signed the minutes for Iraq and Trade Minister John Dawkins signed for Australia.

Delegation Departs

JN2419 12 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Australian Trade Minister John Dawkins and his delegation left Baghdad for Kuwait this afternoon following a visit to Iraq.

Saddam Receives King Fahd's Personal Envoy

JN2417 29 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] President Saddam Husayn today received Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, personal envoy of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and minister of education. Al-Khuwaytir conveyed to the president a verbal message from his brother King Fahd on the current Arab situation and bilateral relations. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the president's secretary attended the meeting.

Vice President Meets With Gandhi on New York

JN2500 22 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0005 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] New York, 25 Oct (INA) — Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhi-al-Din Ma'ruf met with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi here last night. The two sides discussed the latest developments on the Iraqi-Iranian war, bilateral relations, and other mutual issues of mutual interest.

Moroccan, UAE Rulers' Letters on Baghdad 24 Oct

JN2418 47 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2255 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Oct (INA) — Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser to Moroccan King Hassan II, and UAE Oil Minister Dr Mani' bin Sa'id al-'Utaiba, arrived in Baghdad this evening as envoys of His Majesty King Hassan II and UAE President Shaykh Zayd

al-Sabbagh to President Saddam Hussein. They were received at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, the Foreign Ministry under secretary, and a number of Ministry officials.

FRG: Decision To Sign Weapons Agreement Noted

GF161412 Kuwait Al-Rai al-'Amm in Arabic 15 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Paris — French circles affirmed that the FRG has decided to sign a $1.2 billion agreement with Iraq according to which the FRG will supply Iraq with weapons at the end of this month. This deal includes spare parts and soldiers' shells.

The sources affirmed that the agreement bans the FRG from using the Iraq-Iran war will change. It is well known that the FRG, Britain, and Japan were closer to Iran than Iraq, while France has continued to support Iraq.

[redacted]

[redacted]
FX240907 Amman Jordanian Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] His Majesty King Hussein has stressed that Jordan has always believed that Jordan's pan-Arab interests are the same as Syria's because the two countries are directly facing the same challenges and threats.

At a news conference attended by a number of correspondents from newspapers and international television networks in Amman today, His Majesty King Hussein said: I am very pleased with the joint communique that was issued following the second round of talks held in Riyadh between the two countries' prime ministers, a communique that stressed Syria's support resolutions and the need to hold an international conference for a comprehensive, lasting, and just political solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is the same stand that Syria and Jordan have been adopting for a long time.

On recent developments in relations with the PLO, His Majesty King Hussein said: We are concerned about reviewing the situation in general. We began our joint moves after signing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which is considered a positive development affecting all of us, Palestinians and Jordanians. This agreement crystallizes our commitment to exerting our utmost for the sake of guaranteeing the Palestinians' rights through all available means.

His majesty added: However, many things have happened recently with which we were not satisfied, being the Larnaca incident in Cyprus, the Israeli raid on Tunis, and the hijacking of the Italian ship. All these issues have affected our joint action. Therefore, matters have reached a point where we must seriously discuss matters with the PLO leadership as soon as possible in order to know where we are proceeding. I hope that results will be positive. I still hope that the PLO is still capable of meeting the Palestinian people's hopes and aspirations. From this premise, we recognized the PLO in Rabat in 1974.

Replying to a question on what was included in Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' speech before the UN General Assembly, his majesty said: I believe that the speech includes some positive approaches. It touched on the importance of holding an international conference to discuss the Israeli-Arab conflict. It also included talk about UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for discussing conflict in the region.

His majesty said that talk about the need to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict necessitates working for holding an international conference to be attended by all the parties to the conflict without exception. The talk must not focus on unilateral negotiations because we reject this. This is why there is still a great gap between the Arab and the Israeli stands in general.

In answer to a question on the attempt by some U.S. sides to link the arms deal Jordan requested from the United States with efforts to settle the Israeli-Arab conflict, his majesty said: Our request for an arms deal is an old request which we have discussed more than once with U.S. President Reagan since his first term. We held contacts in this regard with the U.S. Administration a long time before this in order to meet the requirements of our Armed Forces. We do not accept that approval of this deal should be linked with any political conditions, because this contradicts what we have reached with the U.S. Administration during our past talks. I can say that this is the last time we will discuss an arms deal with the U.S. Administration.

[redacted]
FX270001 Amman Al-Dustur in Arabic 25 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The United States and the Incomprehensible Rush"]

[Text] His Majesty King Hussein has clearly told world press correspondents that Jordan rejects any separate negotiations with Israel and that it remains committed to holding an international peace conference to which all parties without exception would participate. He also said that Jordan does not accept the U.S. weapons deal being linked to any political conditions.

In spite of the fact that Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' speech before the UN General Assembly contained some positive trends, such as the reference to the importance of holding an international conference for the discussion of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the most important the clear reality, he repeatedly emphasized, that there is a gap between the Arab and Israeli stands.

There is no doubt that Jordan, which derives peace and unity with all its efforts, cannot act on violation of its nature and ignore its pan-Arab interests and its Arab brothers. Jordan is extremely concerned that any solution be basically an Arab solution, a just and comprehensive solution and one that is based on international legitimacy.

It goes without saying that Jordan's endeavors to attain peace do not in any way mean that it will submit to the cheap blackmail the U.S. Administration and U.S. Senate resorted to recently when the weapons deal that Jordan is asking for was linked to the political condition of holding direct negotiations with Israel. King Hussein rejected this cowardly act in a proud manner, which is one of the traits of the wise and courageous command of the country.

King Hussein's statements have come as a new slap in the face of the U.S. senators who voted in favor of the postponement of the weapons deal until Jordan enters direct negotiations. He eloquently clearly and frankly said: We do not accept linking approval of the old deal with any political conditions because this contradicts what we reached with the U.S. Administration during our past talks. His majesty also warned the U.S. Administration that this will be the last time we will discuss an arms deal with Washington.

Such conditions of blackmail will seriously harm U.S. credibility and undoubtedly seriously affect Jordanian-U.S. relations. They also confirm the extent of the U.S. Administration's fears for Israel and its readiness to assume the role of a mediator in the Arab-Zionist conflict.

Arms Sales, Political Need Should Not Be Linked

JN241121 Amman SABRT 41-SH-KB in Arabic 24 Oct 85 p 1

[Tariq Masarwah article: "On Arms and Politics" in the "Every Day" column]

[Text] Arms and the Middle East are two lines that have always run parallel with two other lines — political liberation and international influence.

In the fifties, the USSR entered our region with the Czechoslovak arms deals for Syria and Egypt. The region, which was then boiling with political liberation movements and clashes with the vestiges of British and French influence, considered the arms issue more a major factor for liberating the national will than a purely military deal. It was obvious that the alternative to the British and the French as the sole exporters of arms was the USSR and the United States.

The arms issue and the Middle East is a long, complicated topic. However, what has been observed is that Jordan has always left its armament options open and tried as much as it could to separate political obligations from armament commitments on the basis of its ability to finance the deals and its ability to absorb the arms. Just as Jordan's political action has not shifted from one military camp to another, its armament plans also have not swerved. Jordan's diversification of weapons is a fact that has existed for many years. The Jordanian Army is using all types of Eastern and Western arms, but it has only one fighting ideology.

This talk leads us to the current attempts by certain pro-Zionist U.S. congressmen to seek a formula in order to suspend an arms deal for the Jordanian Army by linking this deal to the conclusion of a separate settlement with the Israelis, in other words, "something for nothing" as the Lebanese saying goes. Such conditions will not be accepted by Jordan now just as they have not been accepted at any time in the past since Camp David.

Jordan has bought French, British, Soviet, and U.S. arms but without political commitments because arms are a commodity and the political stand is a pan-Arab obligation. Many points of the Arab world have often tried to link Jordan's armament to its political actions, but what has transpired in the end is that it is they who have linked arms with their political action and shifted from one world camp to another until they finally came to the conclusion that the best policy is to diversify the sources of arms, a policy which Jordan has pursued for years.

How the U.S. Administration tackles the arms deal for Jordan in Congress is the administration's own problem with Congress and pro-Zionist congressmen. It does not concern Jordan. As we said, arms are a commodity and Jordan's political action is a political stand; the two cannot be mixed together.

Hussein, Mubarak Conclude Talks, Mubarak Departs

JN241627 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Amman — The Jordanian side headed by His Majesty King Hussein and the Egyptian side headed by His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a meeting at the Al-Nadwah Palace at noon today.

At the conclusion of the talks, a spokesman for the Royal Hashemite Court said that the Egyptian and Jordanian sides reviewed Arab relations and ways to promote them in the context of Arab solidarity. They also made an assessment of the results of developments in the region during the past few weeks and their effects on political action serving the Palestine question. The spokesman pointed out that the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and said cooperation between the two fraternal countries, expressed satisfaction with the progress of these relations, and stressed the importance of promoting them to achieve the common interests of the two fraternal peoples.

His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and the delegation accompanying him left Amman this evening following a working visit, during which he held talks with his brother His Majesty King Hussein. Talks dealt with Arab and bilateral relations, recent developments in the region, and their effect on political action serving the Palestine question. His Excellency President Mubarak was seen off by His Majesty King Hussein.

[illegible] Talks Today

JN270830 Amman 41-DG-[illegible] in Arabic [illegible]

[Editorial: "Hussein-Mubarak Meeting"]

[Text] The meeting held yesterday between His Majesty King Hussein and his brother, President Hosni Mubarak, crowned the two Arab leaders' cognizance to continue consultation and consultation in order to save the Palestinian people's rights and rebuild Arab solidarity in the face of current dangers and challenges, as well as to deepen relations between the two fraternal countries, Egypt and Jordan.

The meeting between King Hussein and Mubarak has special importance in these circumstances because it was held after several weeks packed with events and serious developments which are about to undermine endeavors for a new lasting peace in the Middle East.

The series of events began to take place in a fast manner following the savage Israeli aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis. This was followed by the assassination of Khalil Al-Wazir and the interception of the Egyptian plane carrying the hijackers by U.S. fighter planes. Moreover, there was, of course, the regrettable development that led to the cancellation of the scheduled meeting between the British foreign minister and the Palestinian side in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Vis-a-vis these developments, the meeting of King Hussein and Mubarak came at least to affirm to the entire world the Arab side's sincere intention to encourage the opening for the achievement of a just peace in the region in order to make Israel and its allies in the United States miss the opportunity to abort the peace march and undermine the Palestinian people's rights. Moreover, President Mubarak's visit to his brother King Hussein also came within the framework of serious consultations

LEBANON

Seizure of Newspaper Office Draws Comments

Druze Leader Remarks

NC2413561 Clandestine Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1750 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] In light of the seizure of the offices of the Al-Ahd newspaper by the Lebanese Forces, the Phalangist Political Bureau held an emergency meeting under Dr Walid Karamah. During this meeting, Karamah said that the freedoms of the Christian community are in danger. Karamah added:

We must defend these freedoms, which have always been at the heart of our cause. I am afraid that the Phalangist Party is now being detained and put under house arrest, as has happened to the chief editor of Al-Ahd, Joseph Abu Khalil.

Karamah stated: We must ask our representatives on the [Lebanese Forces] Executive Committee to resign, because our dealings with Hobeyqah has so far only been observed by us. Karamah concluded: We will not be anybody's tools. History will judge us [as]

Karamah Criticized

NC2509172 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0911 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Political sources in Beirut regard the statement made by Dr Walid Karamah, leader of the Phalangist Party, on the issue of the Al-Ahd newspaper as designed to incite and arouse public opinion. The sources point out that the editor in chief of Al-Ahd is not under house arrest -- he is free. Therefore, it is strange for Dr Karamah to declare that he fears the party is being detained and placed under house arrest, as has happened to comrade Joseph Abu Khalil.

The sources believe that the statement was released for publicity purposes by papers that reflect the opinion of those interested in exploiting a party open-minded to public freedoms. The Lebanese Forces are anxious to preserve these freedoms and hold them sacred. This was reiterated by Elie Hobeyqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, in his statement yesterday after meeting with the editors' association dean, Milhim Karam. The sources add: Freedom of the press in the eastern areas is alive and well. This event was an internal party action, after the Al-Ahd newspaper had repeatedly tried to mislead public opinion, harm the Christian cause, and impede the current efforts to end the Lebanese crisis. The situation in Lebanon has deteriorated and the crisis has reached the point where the nation and people are threatened with annihilation. A decent people do not do

The sources add: None of the newspapers in the eastern areas have ever been pressured to highlight a story, censor news or publish a certain direction. This proves that the press thought and opinion are uncensored. These papers publish the news with complete self-determination and without any external control. They have never lost their objectivity due to outside influence or pressure because such conditions have never existed. The Lebanese Forces remain committed to providing a free atmosphere for reporters and media personnel and believe that freedom is sacred and inviolable.

However, Christian public opinion cannot tolerate the use of freedom as an excuse to create an Islamic power and deny Christians of a share after the destiny of the nation is being determined. The Christians are unified with the leadership and support of Elie Hobeyqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. They place their trust in him to end the crisis in Lebanon.

Hobeyqah on Reasons

NC2423561 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Elie Hobeyqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, received yesterday Joseph Milhim Karam, the editor-in-chief of the Al-Ahd newspaper and the colleagues working there. They also talked about public freedoms. Dr Karam requested that the ban on the paper be lifted as soon as possible. He also demanded the release of its employees in Jbayl and that their wages and rights be guaranteed.

For his part, Elie Hobeyqah said that the paper was suspended for political and party-related reasons. Therefore, no personal affair is involved. We are as aware of the dangers of the statements and as eager to protect institutions as the dean of the Hobeyqah also stressed that some of the paper's employees had been abused in one way. They are our colleagues, he added, and they are working for the same cause to which we are devoted.

Hobeyqah responded favorably to the dean's request that the paper reappear at the earliest possible time. Hobeyqah underlined that Lord Beirut's public freedoms are sacred. We not only respect the freedom of opinion, expression and of journalism and publication, Hobeyqah said, but we also protect them. Due to these, he then concluded, journalists and journalism are perfectly eligible for our encouragement and protection.

Press Group Denounces

NC2504192 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] In the wake of the Lebanese Forces' seizure of Al-Ahd and suspension of its publication until a Newspaper, an emergency meeting of the press association was held under the chairmanship of Muhammad al-Baba'ah, the dean of the press association. The following statement was issued:

The Lebanese press association understands the party-political circumstances that led to [illegible] a newspaper, condemns and denounces, stand in defense of the freedom of the press and its workers and the right of all press workers to express their ideas whatever they may be.

The Lebanese press has a long struggle against [illegible] restrictions imposed on newspapers so as to prevent their truth-

[illegible] to Lebanese opposition, it has always remained and still remains any interest over the years. The Lebanese press reports what happened as a very serious procedure. It feels compelled to denounce and demand that the party concerned deal with the matter in a manner that ensures respect for freedom of opinion and the immediate resumption of the publication of *Al-Ahd Al-Jadid* in accordance with the principles held dear in a true democracy and buttressed by free public opinion.

Grand Mufti Meets Iranian Charge d'Affaires

LD2507161 Tehran IRNA in English
1649 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, Oct. 24 IRNA — Iran's Charge d'Affaires to Beirut Mahmoud Nouraei met the grand mufti of Lebanon, Shaykh Hassan Khalid, here Thursday and discussed recent fighting in the port city of Tripoli as well as the imposed Iraqi war. Shaykh Khalid expressed appreciation for the Islamic Republic's efforts to solve regional problems and to establish Islamic unity throughout the world. "Confronting the anti-Muslim powers is a must," he said.

The Lebanese mufti who recently visited Brazil also discussed the details of his trip with Nouraei. Nouraei had discussed in a telephone conversation with Khalid, the current affairs in Lebanon, Tuesday.

Nouraei also met and conferred with vice-presidents of Supreme Islamic Council of the Shi'a community of Lebanon Shaykh Mohammad Mahdi Shamss al-Din and member of military Ulema Mohammad Hasan Fadlallah, on the same day.

Muslim Leader Blames U.S. for Soviets' Abduction

LD2407221 Tehran IRNA in English
1646 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct. 24, IRNA — The United States is responsible for the abduction of four Soviet diplomats, said one Muslim leader from the northern port city of Tripoli, Lebanon. In an interview in Kuwait Ibrahim al-Masri, editor of Lebanese newspaper *Al-Ahd Al-Jadid* said the U.S. had abducted the diplomats to involve the Soviet Union in the Lebanese crisis. He said that the U.S. was brought to its knees by the resistance of Lebanese Muslims and now it intends to involve the Soviet Union in the crisis.

The four diplomats were kidnapped by gunmen in Beirut, on September 30. One of them was slain the next day.

Jumblatt Discusses Syrian, Palestinian Role

PM2411145 Paris LE MATIN in French
22 Oct 85 p 10

[Interview with Progressive Socialist Party Leader Walid Jumblatt by Gilles Delafon — date and place not given]

[Text] *LE MATIN*: Following the agreement reached in Damascus among the main Lebanese militia, there is again talk of peace. Do you think that peace is finally going to be established in Lebanon?

Walid Jumblatt: The Damascus agreement is only of relative value because it is still largely unknown. In any case, if another confessional agreement is reached in Lebanon, it is really sooner or later to call into question the country's internal balance again and perhaps lead to civil war. But if it leads to a temporary peace or a truce, I am not opposed to it.

LE MATIN: In the most important thing seriously not to threaten security in Beirut? In this connection do you think that the return of the Syrians, which is often mentioned, is conceivable?

Walid Jumblatt: I am not opposed to the Syrians' return if it contributes to security, not only in Beirut, but in Lebanon. But the Syrians were already in Lebanon in 1976 and 1977: we had security for a time and then war again. I am not opposed to their return if they can disarm all the militias without exception and if they can help the Lebanese patriotic forces to punish those responsible for crimes against the people. Because this is very important, and may be the only peace process.

LE MATIN: But do you think that in the present situation order can be restored without the help of an external force?

Walid Jumblatt: Not because the Lebanese army sides with the Lebanese Forces (the Christian militia), with Amin al-Jumayyil. It is not an impartial army. There is chaos in West Beirut because unfortunately, as a left-wing party and with the Shi'ite Amal movement, we have failed to create a method of organizing life.

LE MATIN: Are not observers predicting another battle on the Palestinian camps in Beirut and Sidon?

Walid Jumblatt: I want to reduce the influence of the pro-Arafat elements, be they Lebanese or Palestinian, in West Beirut and in Sidon. But I am opposed to punishing the Palestinians as a people, and we must be very careful. We support that people's cause. Arafat has made terrible mistakes. The latest is the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*.

LE MATIN: Your forces are now protecting the Soviet Embassy in Beirut since the kidnapping of four diplomats. Are you on the track of their kidnappers?

Walid Jumblatt: No, there is no trace of them. I am protecting the embassy because it is my constant duty. The Soviets have given me large amounts of aid, and it is a solidarity effort. But it may also be a trap because, when there is a conflict between the two superpowers, the little Progressive Socialist Party is out of its depth.

LE MATIN: Who were you not invited to the PS congress in Toulouse?

Walid Jumblatt: I don't know. It does not concern me. I have never had very cordial relations with the French Socialists, especially not with Lionel Jospin. In addition, our relations with the Socialist Internationale are disheartening, allegedly because we have not paid our annual subscription. I am not going to pay

a decision. I thought that at the critical moment that Lebanese resistance organization would be open here given the Lebanese socialist party humanitarian aid, but they did nothing.

LF: MARTIN Do you not think that the problem of the French hostages is behind that?

Walid Jumblatt: They know very well that I have nothing to do with the French hostages, and they know very well where they are. If I could help them I would do my best. They are well aware that it is an extremist religious party which is behind this affair — the Hizballah, I think.

LF: MARTIN Do you think France still has a role to play in Lebanon, and if so what role?

Walid Jumblatt: It still has a role to play, to reconcile the viewpoints of the different Lebanese communities, and this is a historical role. At a given time, France may have played the Maronite card rather too much. It could play that card again purely for French electoral reasons, because the Christians in Lebanon are of interest to the French voters. I hope they will see that Lebanon is not just a Christian Lebanon; it is Druze, Sunni, and Shi'ite too.

National Liberal Party Supports Damascus Talks

NC241959 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 24 Oct 95

[Text] Following its meeting today, the Higher Central Committee of the National Liberal Party [NLP] announced that its members had discussed the tripartite talks in Damascus. They also viewed the attempts of certain parties who had pursued by these talks to find a role for themselves through closed meetings, showing off, or unilateral contacts. The committee said that the NLP is represented at the Damascus talks and that it expresses its support for these talks because they are the correct path toward ending the state of war. The committee also stressed its support for the rights of evacuees, free from political maneuvering and exploitation that is not based on practical foundations to ensure these rights.

Chamber Speaker Leaves for Damascus 24 Oct

NC241214 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 24 Oct 95

[Excerpt] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Hussayn al-Husayni left Beirut for Damascus this morning to attend the conference of parliamentarians of Arab origin. Al-Husayni will meet with Syrian officials to investigate ways of pushing Lebanon to pass through its current crisis.

Armed Palestinian Fighters Arrive From Y-AR

NC250619 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 25 Oct 95

[Text] In today's edition, *AL-ANBA'* reveals that armed Palestinian fighters have entered Lebanon through the port of Naqurah. These fighters came from Ya-AR. The Palestinian fighters were able to deploy in the camps in Sidon and the south after having free access to the southern coastal road between Jal al-Awwali and Khaldah, the line is controlled by the socialists under Nabih Bashtashah. Bashtashah comes from Barja in Jabal al-Kharrub and was a member of the PFLP-GC.

According to the information, the Palestinians brought advanced weapons which have never been used before in the Lebanese war. These weapons include: nerve gas bombs and poisonous gas bombs, which can neutralize any resistance against the camps.

Previous reports indicated that, with the support of the socialists, some 4,000 personnel from the Islamic Unification Movement had moved from Tripoli to the camps in Beirut and the south via the mountain. It should be recalled that they include non-Lebanese personnel of the Al-Jarmaq Brigade.

Body Identified as Islamic Group Member

NC250926 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0911 GMT 25 Oct 95

[Text] It has been revealed that the body which was found this morning under a bridge in the Al-Bashurah area is that of an Islamic Group member named As'ad Qamar. He was kidnapped in West Beirut at the beginning of this month.

Security Committee Meets; French Hostages Released

NC241005 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 24 Oct 95

[Text] The members of the Central Security Committee held a brief meeting at the committee's headquarters today. They discussed the issues of kidnapping and reopening the crossing points.

Dr Assir Ghanim, the Lebanese Forces representative, said: We have stressed that all parties are serious about stopping acts of kidnapping and their reprisals. The reopening of the crossing points in Beirut, by sound, is connected with these kidnapping. Unless such acts are stopped, we will not reopen the crossing points. We do not want to provide opportunities for further abductions. Ghanim added: For this reason, we have decided to wait and see if our steps will be successful. We stress that acts of kidnapping in West Beirut are carried out by certain families and not by organizations.

Sa'id al-Shaw, the Progressive Socialist Party representative, said that the ministers have agreed to work toward ending the difficulties. The atmosphere is very normal, particularly as regards the security situation. He noted, however, that no decisions had been made.

When the representative of the Lebanese Forces was emphasizing the increasing acts of kidnapping against Christians in West Beirut, gunmen entered the Al-Mashbaah offices and kidnapped four people. They were Jean Fawz, Georgy Khawwam, Claud Lanzul, and a French draftsman. The gunmen later released them.

Armed Groups Clash in Beirut Suburb, 24 Oct

[illegible] Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Text] Clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets have been taking place in Beirut's southern suburb among dissenting elements within the Amal Movement since 2030 this evening.

Clashes 'Raging' in West Beirut, 25 October

[illegible] Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1001 GMT 25 Oct 87

[Text] Clashes have been raging between two armed groups in Al-Hamra area [in West Beirut] for the last 15 minutes. The sound of exploding rockets is still being heard. We have just learned that a shell landed on Bani al-Murr

Netherlands UN Contingent Leaves, Arms Shelled

[illegible] Clandestine Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Text] Beirut and its southern suburb have been relatively calm, with the exception of intermittent machinegun fire and some explosions. Kuwaiti and Egyptian [embassy] cars came under mortar and machinegun fire from Wadi al-Ghayri and Qiyadat al-Hizb. Ghubayri and Ibdir al-Watan have been subjected to medium-caliber machinegun fire from the hotels area since approximately 1730.

Normal tension prevails in the Sidon area following repeated attacks on Ayn al-Hilwah and Ayn al-Mir by Fatah militias.

The bulk of the Netherlands contingent [illegible] arrived in [illegible] left Lebanon today. The few remaining servicemen will leave on Wednesday.

In Beirut, calm has returned to the camps following the shooting that took place at Sabra the afternoon. Salah Salah, the Palestinian Salvation Front representative on the camps Security Coordination Committee, shed light on the incident. He said: There have been media reports about inter-Palestinian fighting in Shatila camp. We wish to emphasize that nothing of the sort has occurred. There was only a limited clash that was swiftly contained by the follow-up committee. The situation now is perfectly calm.

VOPI Reports Attack on SNF Barracks, No Casualties

[illegible] Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 Oct 87

[Text] The Al-Dalafah barracks of the units of southern Lebanon [ANL] was attacked with several 107-mm katyushas, accompanied by machinegun fire at dawn today. The camp's garrison returned the fire using the appropriate weapons. No casualties were reported.

Resistance Men Attack Lahd Position in South

[illegible] Clandestine Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 25 Oct 87

[Text] According to reports from the south, the Lebanese national resistance gunmen attacked a Lahd militia security point in Al-Dalafah at dawn. Rockets and machineguns were used in the attack. According to the reports, fighting ensued between the two parties for 15 minutes. Immediately afterward Israeli helicopters hovered over the area.

Libya's Major Jallud Arrives for Visit on 24 Oct
JN241500 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the 1 September Revolution leadership, arrived in Damascus at 1730 today on a visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the staff of the Libyan Relations Bureau in Damascus.

Meets With Khaddam
JN242051 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the 1 September Revolution leadership in Libya, at 2150 today. Talks dealt with the situation in the region.

Vice President Receives PSP's Official 24 Oct
JN241757 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1750 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir YSP Political Bureau member and YSP Central Committee secretary, at 2000 today. During the meeting, talks revolved around the current Arab situation.

Joint Economic Committee Talks With Turkey Begin
TA241529 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish
1109 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The second round of joint Turkish-Syrian economic committee meetings has begun in Damascus. A Turkish delegation headed by State Minister Timur Tirje and consisting of officials from various ministries and representatives of the private sector is attending the talks. The Syrian delegation is led by Syrian Minister of State for Planning Affairs Subhi Barqan. Turkish-Syrian cooperation in the commercial, industrial, agricultural, and technical fields as well as joint investments and transportation will be discussed during the talks. The protocol on the talks is expected to be signed on 26 October.

The first round joint Turkish-Syrian economic committee meetings were held in Ankara in 1981.

Damascus Radio on Peres Proposals, U.S. Support
JN291552 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1126 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the United States has expressed its full support for Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' proposals. This U.S. support for Peres was expressed since U.S. President Ronald Reagan expressed unreserved support for the criminal Israeli raid on Tunis, after it became clear that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was carried out with direct U.S. approval, and after it became known that without the political, economic, and military U.S. aid to Israel, Israel would not have been able to carry out many wars, occupy the territory of others, and challenge the international community and the UN resolutions.

Thus, U.S. support for Peres' proposals comes as no surprise and does not add anything new to the Middle East peace process. Israel's actions have always received U.S. support, and U.S. actions in the region do not deviate from the framework of Israeli policy because experience has proved that the United States has no U.S. policy in the region. Its role is confined to supporting the Israeli policy that falls within the framework of the comprehensive U.S. imperialist strategy that is carefully based on coordination between the U.S. and Israeli objectives, objectives included in the plan of establishing Greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates.

Had the United States been sincere in working for a lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, it would not have strongly supported the Israeli aggression and occupation. It would not have stood against UN resolutions and the principles of the UN Charter which prohibit the occupation of others' land by force and recognize all peoples' right to self-determination. It would not have acted to freeze the United Nations' role in the region, and it would not have done its utmost to exclude all the international forces that are not captives to Israel from the process of searching for a settlement and from guaranteeing the settlement in case it is reached.

In light of these known stands we can see that the U.S. and Israeli approval of Peres' proposals do not constitute a positive factor and do not push the peace process forward. All that Peres has expressed of his proposals is no more than propaganda and delusion. Nothing in the proposals points to accepting the irrefutable pillars of peace, namely, the complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories Israel occupied in 1967 and after, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's national and inalienable rights. Even regarding the means of achieving peace, there is nothing new in Peres' proposals. He still rejects the international conference approved by the United Nations and the participation of the USSR and any state that does not accept to advance the Israeli policy or blesses the Israeli aggression and occupation. Peres still rejects a fair and comprehensive settlement and resorts to partial and separate deals. He frankly calls on Jordan to enter the capitulatory negotiations Peres wants.

If the Fez summit plan had summed up the minimum level that is accepted by the Arabs, Peres' proposals are so far from the minimum level. Therefore, these proposals are rejected by the Arabs and cannot constitute a basis for a serious discussion or an search for peace. The Arabs want peace. However, Israel does not want peace, but wants to impose capitulation on the Arabs, depending on the unlimited U.S. support and the use of force and threats. What Israel could not impose on the Arabs through its aggressive wars, it will be impossible to impose on them in the future. Around Syria, all the Arab forces which resist capitulation can find a place in the trench of struggle against aggression and expansion and for a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace that would regain the occupied territory and the asserted rights.

Proposals 'Trickery'

[Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 Oct 81]

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A False Peace Gimmick," *AL-BA'TH* says: Peres' proposals in the speech he delivered at the UN General Assembly on the immediate termination of the state of war between Israel and Jordan is political trickery. It is a new Israeli political maneuver to evade UN resolutions. The course of peace in the region is clear, and needs no interpretation, ornate language, or rewording, polished speeches. Peace is based on two primary conditions: complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights of repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state. The acceptance of any other course would not only undermine peace but would also lead the region into a vortex of perils and disturbances whose consequences cannot be predicted.

We do not have the slightest doubt that the directions of Peres' statement, supported by the United States, cannot last any party, whether in Jordan or in the other part of the Arab homeland. It is not only an exposed attempt and brings nothing new, but also is a reaffirmation of Israel's designs on Arab land and a headstrong Israeli desire to usurp Arab rights and disregard UN resolutions by depending on the defective Arab state of affairs and the wagers by some Arabs, particularly Arafat, on the U.S. system and their proceeding on the path of humiliating settlements.

AL-BA'TH concludes: Syria has persistently warned against this course and has always stated that such a course will not bring peace or dignity to the Arabs but humiliation and disgrace, and will strike out the Palestinian cause, the Arabs' central cause, from the entire equation.

The race now is between solidarity and deterioration. The Arabs' only option is solidarity from the premise of a unification of efforts and a mobilization of potentials to safeguard dignity and defend rights and to attain a strategic balance that would secure the liberation of the land and bring about propitious conditions for a firm and comprehensive peace in the region. Syria extends its hand and opens its doors to all those who embrace, cultivate the direction and to any Arab who wants to start the road of solidarity to confront the state of Arab deterioration which must now end.

TISHRIN on Arab Resurgence: To Confront Enemies

[Damascus SANA in Arabic 0857 GMT 24 Oct 81]

[Text] Damascus, 24 Oct (SANA) — *TISHRIN* says: Syria repeatedly warned that the Zionist enemy seeks to negotiate with each Arab country one after the other and to remove them from the march of the National struggle, and that Peres' recent call which Jordanian reacted to within the context

Under the headline "Toward a Comprehensive Arab National resurgence," *TISHRIN* adds: It is only natural that the regional events in the region which showed the futility of capitulationist solutions impose new developments on the region. Egypt experienced a comprehensive national resurgence calling for the abrogation of the Camp David accords and for the return of liberated Egypt to the Arab family. The Jordanian masses represented by their trade unions also rejected the settlement conspiracy. Following the Jordanian-Syrian meeting in Saudi Arabia, Jordan announced its rejection of partial and separate solutions. Voices are also being raised in the Palestinian arena calling for taking to account the officials who are responsible for the capitulationist course which constituted a severe setback for the Palestinian struggle and a stab to the cause. There is no doubt that other current developments would bring about a new national consensus that would make the PLO reassume its original and key Arab role and resume its natural alliance with the Arab national liberation movement led by Syria.

TISHRIN concludes: This is the comprehensive Arab national resurgence that expresses the will of the Arab masses based on Syria's stable force and Syria's important location in the region. This resurgence will inevitably reactivate the bonds of Arab solidarity and struggle against a vicious enemy which only understands the language of force.

Jordan Reportedly Closing Several PLO Offices

[redacted] Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] The Jordanian Government has closed several PLO offices in Amman and has cut down on the number of employees in the offices that still remain in town. The East Jerusalem Al-Quds newspaper claims that Jordan has forbidden several PLO members, including Abu Tayyib [Mahmud Ahmad al-Natur] who heads Force 17, to remain on its soil.

Our correspondent Victor Nahmias adds that other reports from Amman say that Jordanian military units have entered the Palestinian camps near Amman in order to forestall any possibility of rioting against the background of the worsening relations between Jordan and the PLO.

Ready for 'Preparatory' Peace Talks

[redacted] Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0417 GMT 25 Dec 89

[IDF radio commentator Yitzhaq Ben-Ner telephone interview with [redacted] correspondent Udad Gorani in Washington, live]

[Ben-Ner] The situation is dynamic, there is some development and there are changes, said Shimon Peres at the end of his talk with Secretary Murphy who has just returned from Moscow. But he did not want to go into detail about why the situation is so dynamic, what the developments are, and what the changes are. Udad Gorani, [redacted] correspondent in Washington, good morning.

[Gorani] Good morning.

[Ben-Ner] I understand that the information you have throws a little light on the vague statement by Shimon Peres. What did Peres hear from Murphy, which we do not yet know, and will know in a couple after talking with you?

[Gorani] Well, the information I have, I must say, is still unconfirmed by official U.S. sources, but this information says that King Hussein is now ready to hold a preparatory meeting with Israel and the United States. I must stress that this refers to a preparatory meeting for the international conference which King Hussein regards as essential for progress in the peace process or a solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict.

[Ben-Ner] What will the nature of this meeting be? What will be discussed? Will the burning matters on the agenda be discussed, the future of the settlements, or will the preparatory meeting deal mainly with matters of procedure, of ceremony?

[Gorani] I must tell you that this proposal by Hussein, to some extent, differs from that of the prime minister. The prime minister, as will be recalled, proposed a low-level meeting of senior officials, to break the ground for direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan or between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. What King Hussein is proposing — we can say that this proposal is also acceptable to the U.S. Administration and that visit by an undersecretary of the U.S. Administration — is not just a preparatory meeting where progress is to continue but to reach an international conference, or how to make a compromise between the views Israel and Jordanian proposals about the nature of the conference. King Hussein is interested in reactivating the meeting to set the international conference, which is the suitable forum for the convening of [illegible] thought for the solution of the dispute.

[Ben-Ner] It appears that the timing of the meeting now to hold a preparatory meeting?

[Gorani] The timing is not clear, but what is clear is that King Hussein is interested in getting Egypt and Iraq's support for the holding of this meeting to prepare for the international conference. We should perhaps also emphasize another point. According to the information I have, King Hussein is ready for the meeting to prepare the international conference to be held between countries that is to say, he is not insisting that the PLO should participate in this meeting. This is a point on which King Hussein is moving toward Israel. The question is whether PLO members will be included in the Jordanian delegation. That question is still open at this stage.

[Ben-Ner] But yesterday the Americans succeeded in winning Hussein's heart — not very much so — after the U.S. Senate, by an enormous majority of 87 against 1, rejected the President's proposal to supply modern weapons to Jordan. To what extent could this U.S. move, let us say, put back the political clock?

[Gorani] The [illegible] which is [illegible] approved by the Senate yesterday. This is a preliminary decision, not a definite resolution. In fact, by postponing the vote on the issue of the weapons for 4 months the Jordanian king has been left with a reason to hope that he will get the weapons if and when there is another development on the peace process.

Murphy Reports to Peres on Jordan 'Secret Moves'

[redacted] Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Prime Minister Shimon Peres met last night with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. The U.S. official reported on his recent moves in Jordan. Israeli officials say progress was made in the talks, and that both King Hussein and Egypt's President Mubarak found positive points in the plan presented by Peres at the United Nations.

Today Peres meets with French President Francois Mitterrand. He is stopping in France on his way home from the United States. The two leaders will discuss the Israeli peace plan.

Peres Says Progress Made on Getting Rid of PLO

[redacted] Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Summing up his visit to the United States, Prime Minister Peres said achievements were made in implementing the cherished aim of the near getting rid of the PLO. Among the things that

have worked on Israel's favor. He commented Peres's remarks about the nature of his relations with the PLO and the country's positive reactions to Israeli policy.

In an interview with our correspondent in the United States, Ruvi Rivlin, Mr Peres said that some rapid changes had taken place but that he did not want to go into detail for fear of causing damage to the political process.

As for partisan matters, Mr Peres abstained from commenting, but his aides reported that about the time when Minister Yitzhak Modai attacked Mr Peres' address at the United Nations, another Liberal party member, Minister Gad'on Pat, called the prime minister to congratulate him on his speech, saying that it did not include any deviation from the coalition agreement.

Comments on Hussein Statement

TA2500.11 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0600 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] We are now on the political scene in Washington. A report has arrived from there, saying that King Hussein has agreed to a preparatory meeting for an international conference, a meeting at which Jordan, Israel, and the United States will participate. The main points of the Jordanian proposal were given to U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy during a secret visit he made to Jordan and he brought them to the prime minister's knowledge. This is how Uded Granot, the *MA'ARIV* correspondent in Washington, learned of this and we will hear further details from him later on.

Yesterday U.S. Secretary of State Shultz heard about Murphy's secret meeting in Amman, as did Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, at a meeting they held in New York. Afterward Peres and Shultz spoke together tete-a-tete for about 10 minutes, after which, in his emergence, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said:

[Shim'on Peres recording] The situation is very dynamic. [last word in English] Without speculating, I do not want to go into detail. We are in the middle of negotiations, there are guidelines and we are working in accordance with them. We must also preserve a little discretion, and we must also take note of what is available, what is clear; for example, I do not remember that Hussein has ever made such a strong statement as the one he made today. It contains two very interesting elements. One is that he is renouncing his policy. The other is that he related, or mentioned, and constructively to what I said. [end recording]

PM Office's 'Top Secret' Peace Plan Detailed

TA2500.07 Tel Aviv HA-OLAM HAZEH in Hebrew 25 Oct 85 p 11

[Report by Dan Kifir]

[Text] During recent weeks, and almost in secret, Peres' peace initiative was completed in the Prime Minister's Office. Appearing as a reddish-brown binder, under the title "The Plan for Peace With Jordan" and classified top secret, are dozens of pages describing the political process between Israel and Jordan. The man who prepared and submitted the document, attended Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, National Security policy adviser to the prime minister, Cabinet secretary Yossi Beilin, and other experts.

The plan has two stages.

The first stage: Israel and Jordan will declare an end to the state of belligerency. The preparatory stage will begin, and will last 6 to 8 weeks. It will be implemented at the level of senior officials.

Each delegation will comprise three or four members. The Jordanian delegation may include Palestinians, but PLO representatives who are not connected to terrorism.

The second stage: Direct negotiations will be held between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation under an agreed-upon international aegis. Any power that refuses to recognize Israel will not be able to sponsor the process.

The interim settlement: This will include the implementing of autonomy for the Palestinians of the West Bank and joint Israeli-Jordanian responsibility. Jordan will be responsible for the administrative council and the local residents, Israel will be responsible for security.

The interim period will last approximately 3 years during which time negotiations on permanent arrangements will be held. The establishment of Israeli settlements will continue to be the responsibility of the military government.

Modai's Fighting 'Danger' of Enforcing Territory

TA2411724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Minister Yitzhak Modai has again come out against the proposals raised by the prime minister at the UN General Assembly. He believes Mr Peres' remarks express positions which are foreign to Israel and the coalition agreement. Minister Modai added that the prime minister's statements ignore the danger of enforcing parts of Eretz Yisrael, which is why it is necessary to make sure these parts of the country are economically sound. He claimed that both the Cabinet and the Knesset have approved the allocation of funds toward the establishment of new settlements in Judaea and Samaria, and it is completely within his jurisdiction to make these funds available. Minister Modai was addressing a forum of the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

Rocks Thrown From Earlier Statements

TA2507.11 Jerusalem IDF RADIO in English 25 Oct 85 pp 1, 11

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpt] [Text] ... Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai said here yesterday that plans to establish new settlements in the Westbank next year will not be implemented, despite his earlier statements to the effect. He was very attentive to the settlers' wishes, but made no specific announcements during a tour of Judaea yesterday.

[illegible] also stressed here [illegible] settlements in the area [illegible] Avigdor Liberman [illegible] Foreign Minister Zeev Boukhtein, warned an official as one of Prime Minister Peres's [illegible] aides.

[illegible] stressing that the unauthorized settlement was important. He backed down from his earlier statements that he would push for the establishment of all six settlements this year, rather than two as were being planned as part of the cut in the government's budget.

[illegible] said that his hope at Peres was "an episode" and that it was "too late" to establish the four additional settlements this year. Next year, too, the settlement budget will be curtailed as will other budgets, he added. He noted that a budget of $6 million originally earmarked for settlement had not been spent and indicated he would like to do so. But in a closed meeting with the heads of the local councils who complained that they were not getting funds promised them, [illegible] said them to turn to the relevant ministries.

[illegible] Officer Outlines PLO Network

TA241431 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1900 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Interview with Brigadier General "Amos Gilboa," the senior intelligence officer who runs the PLO Department in the Defense Ministry, by Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck; on 24 October; place not given—recorded]

[Text][Gilboa] According to the PLO's concept, terrorism is the means for all of its actions, while the political path is only there to help. Terrorism remains the heart and core of the PLO. I would explain it differently. Without terrorism, this organization will not be the PLO.

[Beck] What echelons are involved in the planning and perpetration of the most recent terrorist acts?

[Gilboa] The executive and planning units from the higher echelons of the PLO and Fatah, beginning with Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] through Abu Mu'tasim [Ahmad Al-Mu'tasim], who is the head of Fatah's military branch, and Abu Tayyib, the commander of Force 17. Every operation of what could be called "super scope" requires the personal approval of "Arafat himself." Arafat is personally involved in nearly all the operations carried out by Fatah and other related organizations, even if at times he is not familiar with all the minor operational details.

[Beck] Recently we have been hearing more and more about Force 17. What gave its operations this great momentum?

[Gilboa] Sometime toward the end of 1986, the months at the beginning of 1987, 'Arafat decided to set up another body or some terror mechanism apart from the existing one. That body was to be responsible for the western sector. It is headed by Abu Jihad, who was responsible for most of the attacks against us. It was decided that in order to step up terrorist activity and make it work more efficiently, and in order to improve the quality of the operations, a new terror mechanism should be established. Abu Tayyib, the commander of Force 17, was placed at the top of that body, and his superior is the heavyweight Abu Mu'tasim, who is the head of the military department. Since Abu Tayyib is the commander of Force 17, by nature he also activated his men—engineer they are, including in Europe—on behalf of and for the new terrorist organization. We have also been recruiting new fighters into this new terrorist mechanism.

[Beck] Is there any comparison between the two bodies—the western sector and Force 17?

[Gilboa] If we call the new terrorist organization Force 17 and, as I said, the two are not 100 percent identical—I would say that by nature, the moment two bodies that share the same goal exist, they would be in competition with each other.

[Beck] And does this lead to increased terrorist activity against Israel?

[Gilboa] [Not clear]

[Beck] Does the new axis of PLO terrorism against Israel stretch from inside Israel to other places, such as Europe for example?

[Gilboa] Certainly, over at least the past year the PLO has extended its activity to Europe. It began to establish an infrastructure and to perpetrate terrorist acts. The PLO represents, as a fact, what we the enemies for PLO terror acts inside Europe.

[Beck] I would like to hear your assessment of the condition of the PLO today, after the political and military blows it received over the last month.

[Gilboa] In general, the PLO was greatly weakened in the wake of the Peace for Galilee operation. Personally, I see two aspects to the latest blows the PLO has suffered. First, this is another link in the process of weakening this organization; second, on the other hand, I would definitely not view the blows it received as a knockout [last word in English]. I would say that the PLO has lost prestige, has lost credit. It is very possible—this will depend on developments—that it will continue to lose points. However, all in all, one should remember that basically speaking, the organization still enjoys a high status, and still has what is called leverage [last word in English] over Hussayn. Today it is difficult to imagine the Arab world making a more dramatic move while completely ignoring the PLO. I still see this as an almost impossible mission for the Arab world. It is possible that in the future, when and if circumstances change, this will be possible.

Labor Seeks Coalition With Religious Parties

TA270956 Jerusalem IDF RADIO in Hebrew 0530 GMT 27 October 87

[Report by political correspondent Yoav Navon]

[Text] Tel Aviv—Energy Minister Moshe Shahal yesterday expressed hope that the religious parties would agree to join Labor in a narrow coalition without the Likud.

Shahal has been one of the Labour personalities most active in recent efforts to convince the religious parties to abandon their alliance with the Likud. These efforts have received new impetus now as Labour following the frequent and intense rows with the Likud in the national unity government.

Two mag ago efforts to set up a narrow coalition were officially denied and held clandestinely. But now they are held openly and more aggressively. Thus Shahal makes no secret of his meetings with religious party leaders. He maintains that "there is now a marked change in the attitude of these parties. They no longer reject our overtures right off. They listen to what we have to say."

"It is clear," Shahal went on, "that they see Likd as more extreme and regard us as a serious alternative to the broad coalition. If the government falls, they may well feel a way to ratify using Labour in a narrow coalition, rather than embarking on the less desirable option of new elections."

The demand that the government be brought down may be sounded loudly at Labour centers next week. It is expected that after Prime Minister Peres returns to Israel, the pent-up steam among Labourites will be released in party forums due to gather during the week. In these forums the chief onus will probably be Likud criticism of Peres, and especially the pronouncements by Minister Ariel Sharon.

Shahal reportedly accused Sharon of trying to topple the government and prevent the implementation of the Hebron agreement. Many Labour circles are now advocating that Peres dismiss Sharon from the Cabinet, forcing the Likud to leave and thereby making the establishment of a narrow coalition possible. Knesset Member Mikha'el Harish is one of the chief advocates of this course.

Peres Meets Italian, Canadian Prime Ministers

TA261855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 24 Oct 97

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met this evening in New York with Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi, who suggested that instead of concentrating on the past, they should focus on the future. Peres talked about the need to eradicate the threat of terrorism and, in reference to the Arkadir Lapon affair, the prime minister said that the victory over terrorism will open the door to peace.

Peres also met with the Canadian prime minister.

IDF Deployment Along Lebanese Border Completed

TA261909 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 24 Oct 97

[Excerpt] The IDF has recently completed its redeployment along the Lebanese border. Check regular units and reservist units have been removed in the area in order to prevent any harm from befalling the northern settlements. Meanwhile, the army of southern Lebanon, in conjunction with the IDF, is operating within the security strip in a bid to oust infiltration attempts in their early stages. Quiet has indeed prevailed along the northern border so far.

Many W. Bankers Issued Administrative Detentions

TA261227 Tel Aviv IYEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 24 Oct 97 p 20

[Report by Pinhas Inbari]

[Text] Administrative detention orders were recently issued to ten male union functionaries and students, bringing the number of such orders to 90.

Security sources told our correspondent that the detainees are suspected of having been involved in agitation, but that it is difficult to prove this in court. During the detention proceedings material that has been collected against the detainees will be submitted to the judge for examination. Our correspondent notes that the people currently under administrative detention have launched a struggle for their release.

Recently, 25 minors between the ages of 13 and 15 were detained in the Al-Amari refugee camp. Security sources told our correspondent that the detentions are connected to an incident in which a Molotov cocktail was thrown at an Israeli car near the Al-Amari camp on Tuesday night. The sources added that the investigation of the incident is expanding.

The Sudanese military court sentenced a 14-year-old youth, Amin Tawfiq Abu Zaid of Jenin, to 3 and 1/2 months in prison and a fine of 2.5 million shekels, after finding him guilty of throwing stones at a military vehicle.

CORRECTIONS

The 24 October Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* Table of Contents incorrectly listed items for the South Africa section, which did not appear in the *DAILY REPORT* due to computer difficulties. This section has been reorganized and incorporated into today's *DAILY REPORT*

ALGERIA

Algiers Notes 'Pessimism' After Reagan UN Speech

LD242358 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The 40th anniversary of the UN Organization takes more than ever to overshadowed by pessimism after the speech by Ronald Reagan at the UN General Assembly, a speech that tried to distract international public opinion from the real problems posed by the nuclear arms race with the SDI program, the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The acting president of the Nonaligned Movement said he remains pessimistic about the chances of success for the Geneva summit between Soviets and Americans after this speech, and the sad failure of Mr Gandhi stressed how important to consolidate the Geneva meeting, which is to take place in one month and should mark the beginning of a process of withdrawing from the edge of the abyss.

In his speech Mr Reagan stressed certain regional conflicts and pointed to Moscow, asking it to negotiate the settlement of the conflicts in five countries: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua. On the other hand, no settlement is proposed for the Middle East or South Africa, which is occupying Namibia and attacks Angola. There was an immediate reaction from Nicaragua. President Daniel Ortega asserts -- I quote -- that the speech was full of lies. This pessimism grows due to the fact that the American President immediately afterwards brought his views often together around him in New York. Great Britain, the FRG, Italy, Japan, and Canada.

USSR Parliamentary Delegation Arrives, Holds Talks

Arrives 21 Oct

LD211736 Algiers APS in Arabic 1641 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 21 Oct (APS) -- A Soviet parliamentary delegation arrived this morning in Algiers. The delegation is headed by Mr Avgust Vasu, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities, and is on an official visit to Algeria at the invitation of the National People's Assembly.

The delegation was received at Houari Boumediene Airport by Mr Rabah Bitat, speaker of the National People's Assembly and member of the FLN Political Bureau, the deputy speakers of the assembly, and the Soviet ambassador to Algeria.

The chairman of the Soviet delegation made a statement on the beginning of which he expressed his satisfaction with visiting Algeria, a country friendly to the people of the Soviet Union.

Mr Avgust added: This visit is a good opportunity to have talks with the Algerian officials, with the speaker of the National People's Assembly, at their forefront, concerning bilateral cooperation in all fields, issues of joint interest, in addition to the current international situation. Mr Avgust pointed out that the Soviet Union appreciates the principled and firm stands adopted by Algeria toward the just causes everywhere in the world, and also the positive Algerian role within the framework of the international organizations, including the UN, OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement.

At the end of his statement, the chairman of the Soviet delegation said: We notice the struggle people and governments are waging for progress and prosperity, and the fulfillments in all the other aspects for by the great 1 November revolution.

Vasu Meets Brahimi, Bitat

LD241911 Algiers APS in English 1641 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 24 Oct 85 (APS) -- Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi received Thursday here the Soviet president of parliament, Avgust Vasu. The relations between the two parliaments, which crowns fruitful bilateral relations, were at the center of the talks. On another turn, Avgust Vasu was also received by the National People's Assembly president, Rabah Bitat, with whom he examined the twofold cooperation and the problems to reinforce the parliamentary connections.

Vasu Meets With Messaadia

LD241000 Algiers APS in English 2047 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Algiers, 24 Oct 85 (APS) -- The Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Avgust Vasu, president of the Nationalities [as received] Soviet of the Supreme Soviet on an official visit to Algeria at the invitation of the People's National Assembly, confirmed yesterday with Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member, head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee. Talks were centered on bilateral relations.

Parliamentary Talks Held

LD250106 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 24 Oct (APS) -- Talks took place this morning at the headquarters of the People's Assembly between the Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Avgust Vasu, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and member of CPSU Central Committee, which arrived yesterday in Algeria, and an Algerian parliamentary delegation led by Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the

National People's Assembly. The talks dealt with bilateral relations between Algeria and the USSR, various aspects of cooperation between them, parliamentary consultations and the ways for widening them, as well as the international situation.

Soviet Minister's Talks, Signing of Minutes Detailed
LD231258 Algiers APS in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 23 Oct (APS) — The minutes of the Algerian-Soviet talks in the field of energy were signed this morning in Algiers by Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy and chemical and petrochemical industries, on behalf of the Algerian side, and by Vladimir Dzhigan, the minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, on behalf of the Soviet side.

During the visit of the Soviet delegation, the two sides reviewed in detail the cooperation between the two countries in the field of energy and specified the fields which will consolidate this cooperation to mutual benefit. The two sides exchanged views concerning the situation of the international energy market and the means of its continuation [as heard].

The two sides consider that Algerian-Soviet cooperation is satisfactory, as it goes back to the days of Algerian independence, and that it has been crowned with tangible and important projects. The Soviet side pointed to the implementation of two parts of the gas pipe-line connecting El Gaa and Hassi R'mel.

In his address on this occasion, Mr Nabi expressed his satisfaction with the results of the talks which he had with his Soviet guest. He also expressed the hope that Algerian-Soviet cooperation will continue to expand to include other fields. He added that the cooperation, which is crowned with tangible projects, is an expression of the solidarity which was shown in particular at the time Algeria was fighting for its independence.

In his turn, the Soviet minister pointed to the importance of reflecting the relations between the two countries in all fields of cooperation. He expressed his deep satisfaction with the achievements in Algeria, which he visited, and his admiration of them.

It is worth mentioning that the Soviet delegation visited our country from 16-23 October and had talks with a number of government members and also visited a number of petroleum and gas installations throughout the country.

Ibrahimi Receives PRC Vice Premier 23 Oct
LD232024 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Mr Abdelhamid Ibrahimi, candidate member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, received this morning at the prime minister's office the member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the PRC State Council who has been in Algiers since yesterday at the head of a Chinese delegation on a visit due to last several days.

During the meeting, talks covered bilateral relations between Algeria and the PRC and issues of international political concern, and exchanges took place on the two countries' views on deepening and promoting their respective foreign policies and further expanding development cooperation.

The talks were attended by the Chinese Government delegation and by the respective ambassadors of the two countries.

Ibrahimi Meets With FRG Counterpart on New York
LD241101 Algiers APS in English 1004 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member, foreign minister and vice-premier of New York where he is leading the Algerian delegation at the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly Mr Genscher, vice chancellor and FRG federal minister for foreign affairs.

Talks between the two ministers dealt with the latest developments on the region of Middle East and Maghreb. The two ministers exchanged views on conditions of west-east (meeting) the North-South dialogue.

Moroccan King's U.N. Message on Sahara Criticized
LD241241 Algiers APS in English 1115 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 24 Oct 81 (APS) — The Moroccan Prime Minister Kasem Lamrani, read Wednesday a long "message" from King Hassan II to the U.N. General Assembly. In spite of the latest peace events the Arab Maghreb and Middle-East witnessed recently, the king made of the Western Sahara question his "exclusive subject". Everyone was expecting something new but this was not the case. Algeria once again denounced as the aggressor. The Polisario Front became "band of marauders". This is a luckless way of trying to forget or to ignore the meetings between his majesty's special envoys and the Polisario officials in Bamako in 1981, in Algiers in 1981 and in Lisbon in 1981. Once again, the king offers an old merchandise in new cloths: cease-fire and referendum. It is here that contradictions start.

First, the cease-fire, everyone knows that in order to realize such an operation one must have two sides. The first one being Morocco, who will be the other side? Moreover, if the Western "Sahara inhabitants" are to "begin" and if peace and order existed there who then a cease-fire. But even if it is a blatant one the contradiction is not new.

The other proposal of the king is the referendum. This question has long ago become the credo of the Moroccan discourse. Many dates have been proposed and then postponed. The beginning of next year is the new date proposed by the king. Apart from timing, another contradiction appears. How can the king definitively proclaim Morocco sovereign over Western Sahara on one hand and continue to "propose" or "accept" a referendum on the other hand? This has in fact become a game to "satisfy" the international community. The king even goes further and involves the U.N. organization. "Which could be helped by other

regional organizations. To supervise to the date he chose, and according to his conditions, his referendum. This is in a way a commitment.

Actually the king is wrong when he continues not to consider seriously the international community and its institutions. For them, the Western Sahara is our zone. This question witnessed many developments and gained the support of a great number of people and governments. This maturation gave birth to positive results including the SDAR admission to the OAU.

Concretely, a number of delegates demand to UN, one can not imagine after the Moroccan speech how the U.N. Organization can be associated to a referendum that would take place in the presence of 200,000 soldiers of the occupation troops. One can not imagine, they added, how the U.N. Organization could ignore its own resolutions and Resolution 104 of the Organization of African Unity which is up till now the only one that offers the keys to peace. In fact what a number of observers remark is that the Moroccan speech is a maneuver to avoid the implementation of Resolution 104 and gain time but until when?

Paper Denies Rumors of Mediation in Sahara Dispute
LD231616 Rumor RUNA in English 1712 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, Oct 23 (R.UNA) — A French language newspaper daily, *EL MOUDJAHID* Wednesday [23 October] described as baseless the press reports that Algeria will mediate to help solve the dispute between Morocco and the Polisario, and said there can be no mediation because Algeria cannot substitute for the legitimate representative of the Saharan people. These rumours spread by certain medias were meant to bypass the international efforts aimed at ending the 'fratricide conflict', the Algerian daily said, adding that it has become customary to spread such rumours whenever the Western Sahara conflict enters a crucial stage.

The daily pointed out that Algeria's constant stand was that the Saharan dispute should be solved through direct talks between the two warring sides — Morocco and the Polisario. The rumour-mongers were trying to undermine the debate on the Western Sahara conflict due to open on the U.N. General Assembly soon, the daily said.

However, the daily pointed out that Algeria has always tried to narrow down differences between Morocco and the Polisario, but the daily hastened to add that the stubbornness of the Moroccan regime had ruined all the efforts in this direction.

Western Military Attaches Meet SDAR Leader
PM231014 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Oct 85 p 44

[Frederic Fritscher Dispatch: "Military Attaches in Algiers Meet SDAR President Near Tindouf"]

[Text] Algiers — A group of 18 military attaches at embassies in Algiers visited part of the third Military Region, which includes Bechar and Tindouf in particular, Friday 18 October at the Algerian defense minister's invitation.

The Western military attaches from the United States, Britain, Spain, France, the FRG, Italy, and so forth and those from the socialist countries reached Tindouf [200 km southwest of Algiers, on board an Algerian Air Force C-130 plane. In the Tindouf region, which shelters the Polisario and its refugee camps, they saw clinics, schools, and stockpiles of military equipment captured from Moroccan troops by the Polisario Front. Some sources suggest that they also saw Moroccan prisoners. The only point on which the diplomatic sources agree concerns their meeting with SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz and Polisario Gen Sec Mustafa Sayid Ellouali, the "defense minister" of a Saharan refugee camp situated 20 km northeast of Tindouf.

Was Algeria trying to present the military attaches with a fait accompli, taking advantage of what was described as a "fact-finding" trip to their visit to meet the SDAR president? Was it trying to counter the visit by military attaches in Rabat to the Moroccan-controlled area of the Western Sahara last spring? In reply to the last question Western diplomats maintain that the 19 October visit to Tindouf took place "entirely on Algerian territory inside internationally recognized borders" and stress the fact that, unlike the Western Sahara, "this region is not the theater of any confrontation."

Mauritanian Leader Assesses Talks Before Departure
LD162234 Algiers APS in English 1115 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 24 Oct 85 (APS) — An almost [as received] meeting gathered today in Algiers President Chadli Bendjedid and President Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, Mauritanian head of state. In a statement made before his departure the Mauritanian head of state expressed his satisfaction before the results of his visit to Algeria. "A country with which we entertain, he said, brotherly relations and a cooperation which is increasing day after day." He added that the talks with Algerian officials and with President Chadli Bendjedid were "positive and important." He pointed out that these talks were centered on bilateral cooperation as well as Arab, African and international questions of common interest.

President Receives Mzwandile Before Iran Visit
LD232231 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Algiers, 23 Oct (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid president of the republic and FLN secretary general, received at the Presidential Building Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the permanent secretariat, prior to his departure for Tehran on a visit at the invitation of its leaders.

Police Capture Fundamentalist Commando Group
LD171741 Paris International Service in French 1600 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Algeria has its own troubles with Muslim fundamentalists. The police have however scored a point with the arrest of the members of the commando that attacked barracks near Blida in

August. The action caused one death, and the assailants seized some weapons. Justin Smith reports from Algiers.

Four of the group captured consisted of a mere 11 individuals without any important material or logistic means. A contribution succeeded in evading capture by the police for nearly 2 months and the legend that was gradually being built around these fundamentalist Robin Hoods was becoming more dangerous for the regime than the some 100 guns or rifles that they had seized at the end of August at [location] police school. The communique published this morning is vague enough about the circumstances of their capture. It made clear that they were located as a result of the vigilance shown by certain citizens whose civic spirit was undoubtedly reinforced by the promise of a reward, and that the members of the group fired at the security forces before being neutralized. It is not known whether anyone was injured or where the arrests took place, but it was most likely somewhere in the Larbaa region south of the capital, where the group has been relentlessly hunted since the beginning of September.

This still very rural region is considered as a nest of the fundamentalists and was the scene of violent clashes on May 1994 between the forces of order and some of the population exasperated by housing problems. This is the region from which the leader of this armed group, Mustapha Bouyali[illegible], a 44-year old veteran guerrilla already involved in 1982 in the theft of explosives and sentenced to life imprisonment in absentia during the important trial of the fundamentalists last April. Like most of the accused who regained their freedom after the trial, he benefited from the conciliatory attitude adopted by the regime toward the religious Circles. Today exemplary punishment may be expected, with the risk of his men becoming martyrs of the fundamentalist cause.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Talks to General People's Committee

LD2405129 Tripoli JANA in English 1737 GMT 24 Oct 95

[Text] Tripoli, Sabir 9 Oct 21 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — In the context of his energizing role, the leader of the revolution met today with the General People's Committee. At the beginning of the meeting, the leader enquired about the process of carrying out the decisions of the basic people's congresses confirming the need to follow strictly and in accordance to what policies the basic people's congresses had decided.

The leader explained the process of preparing the plans for the transformation inside the Jamahiri society. He emphasized that these plans must be put by the basic People's Congresses in every village and city.

From these plans, the general plan is drawn out.

During his meeting with the general people's committee, he talked about the need to care about domestic industrialization to reduce the dependence on abroad to secure the need for goods and the steering of resources to establish factories even if that leads to a temporary shortage in commodities.

The leader of the revolution explained the seriousness of adopting a policy which depends on imports to satisfy the consumers' demands. He confirmed that imports are possible as long as oil is abundant.

In this respect he drew the attention to the waste of wealth, be it matter how legal it seems to be, it is unbearable. Abundance of oil increases our decisions and its prices go up or down as a result of the policies of the producing or consuming states.

In his energizing meeting with the General People's Committee, the leader of the revolution stressed that unless we manage well the present resources and direct them to build industry and agriculture, which enable us to do without the imports and depend upon our domestic products, then we will suffer as a result of not being able to import them due to resources shortage.

The leader went on to talk about the health situations in Jamahiriyah. He stressed the need to improve the standard of health services and secure what is needed to achieve this goal, taking into consideration the cases which need treatments abroad which should be decided quickly.

During this meeting, discussions were made for the preparations to start the second stage of the great man-made river. The leader emphasized the importance of speeding up the completion of this stage of such a great achievement.

Al-Qadhdhafi Predicts Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Turkey

AU2405 Istanbul ANATOLIA in Turkish 21 Oct 95 p 1

[Text] United Nations, ANATOLIA — Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will visit Turkey in the spring of 1996.

Libyan Foreign Minister Dr. Ali al-Turayki told the ANATOLIA correspondent: "Libyan head of state Al-Qadhdhafi has wanted to visit Turkey for a long time. He will realize this wish next spring."

The Libyan foreign minister continued: "We consider Turkey an extremely valuable friend and a fraternal country. The Libyans like the Muslim Turkish people very much. So [as] our head of state's desire to visit Turkey subsequently proves this."

Al-Turayki also stated that in addition to the close relations between the two countries, Libya believes that friendship with Turkey is as important as friendship with the Arab and other states of the Islamic bloc. Libya discusses close relationships with Turkey and the further development of bilateral relations. Al-Turayki concluded: "Turkish firms have successfully engaged in important construction projects in Libya. The work is still continuing. We hope that Turkish and Libyan firms will begin joint business ventures in other friendly countries. In this way our friendship and ties will be reinforced."

Moreover, when Morocco was claiming the right to demonstrations and negotiating with or addressing itself to the relevant bodies to assert its rights, the opponents of our territorial integrity were on whose to be seen and did not have a say in international organizations, for they never appeared there in any way whatsoever. Having obtained satisfaction, we thought that a new era would open up before us and enable us to devote ourselves, with complete peace of mind, to tasks of development and construction. However, the opponents of our territorial integrity, not content with the success with which our efforts were crowned for the recovery of our despoiled territories, waged a multifaceted war against us in which they used heavy equipment and sophisticated weapons and at the same time made violent attacks on us at international organizations, where they were trying to win over followers in support of their flimsy claims. By doing so, they were trying to distract us from the objectives we set ourselves to ensure the promotion and the progress of the reconvened Saharan provinces.

Algeria played a major role in the aggressive attempt by putting its territory, financial resources, and military equipment at the disposal of the aggressors, whom it actually trained and supplied with weapons, without taking into account the neighborly ties that unite it and Morocco and the obligations that neighborly relations necessarily involve.

In the face of this downright aggression that was directed on several fronts, Morocco contended itself with defending its territory against the aggression to which it was being subjected, and fighting against the effects of lies and false assertions, thus avoiding anything that might lead to an escalation of aggression of the crisis, thus producing, once again, evidence of its attachment to dialogue, peaceful methods, and the cause of peace.

Wishing to preserve the present and future of Africa and to reply to the wishes expressed to me by the African, Arab, and European heads of state who are friends of Morocco, I took a decisive step on behalf of my country along the path that should lead to the state of tension being terminated in the northwest of Africa, thereby showing Morocco's position and its sword unbroken) wait to see peace and security reestablished in that region.

This step was contained into the initiative which I took during the 1981 African summit in Nairobi by announcing the acceptance, on behalf of Morocco and through its highest authority, of the organization of a referendum on self-determination in the Western Sahara.

This proposal was approved unanimously by the summit, which immediately designated a committee of implementation, made up of heads of state, with the purpose of taking the necessary measures to organize the referendum that had just been decided on. Afterwards I went to Nairobi for a second time to take part in the work of the first meeting of the committee of implementation, during which the ways and means were defined, as well as the conditions for making possible a valid consultation of the inhabitants of the Sahara. On that occasion I gave my approval to the ways and means and to the methods that had thus been adopted, without any reservation or hesitation. At the same time, the opponents of our territorial integrity had speculations about the developments that had not taken place in the Sahara, considered as they were and still are that the result of the referendum would not be favorable to their arguments and that the consultation of the Saharan population would reflect a great defeat on them. Therefore, they did everything to thwart the organization of the referendum and to paralyze the process of the preparations leading to the referendum. They believed that they would be able to achieve their objectives by allowing a false entity to enter the OAU, just as they imagined they would be able to achieve one of their principal objectives by asking and urging their allies to demand the opening of direct negotiations between Morocco and its opponents. The false entity I have just alluded to, having been admitted to the OAU, forced Morocco to withdraw from this institution, which had thus violated its charter and scorned the legality and the ethical and moral values without which international relations have no foundation.

Morocco also categorically refused to embark on direct negotiations, which its opponents were trying to impose on it, because it did not wish to allow [illegible] a handful of unrepresentative persons to gain legitimacy and credibility in this way, something which they cannot achieve by means of a referendum.

Mr President, Mr Secretary General, ladies and gentlemen, the inhabitants of the Western Sahara lead a peaceful and quiet life [illegible] against the territory, and each day they note the path covered by their provinces on the way to progress and development on the economic, social, and cultural level. They are happy with the beneficial change experienced by their region and have extremely settled to see their province taking part in Moroccan national life without any constraint. A few months ago I visited those provinces and the people who inhabit them. Young and old, men and women alike extended to me an warm and enthusiastic welcome, which deeply moved me.

The foreign political observers who took part in the visit took the same opinion as a true referendum: namely, the Saharan population decided for itself by confirming its allegiance to the Moroccan king and its belonging to the Moroccan homeland. As for me, if I were not firmly committed to the decision made at my request and the commitment I have reiterated repeatedly in particular before the very assembly, I would have been tempted to consider these sentiments of love, attachment, and loyalty, which beyond myself were directed to the symbol I stand for, as a manifestation of an unequivocal political desire to favor [illegible] rowing to any other means of expression.

Today, I reiterate before you once again my commitment to accept, on the one hand, the organization of a referendum on self-determination in Western Sahara, and on the other hand, the result of this referendum, whichever it may be. I am even happy to make this promise rather than one before you. The first pledge is to respect the cease-fire that Morocco has unilaterally decided to apply from this moment, which it will only abrogate in the event of aggression against the territories under its responsibility, which would then allow it to make use of its right of self-defense. Furthermore, Morocco is ready to receive all neutral observers who might wish to see for themselves the actual implementation of this cease-fire on the field.

The second pledge deals with Morocco's readiness and acceptance of the organization of a referendum in the Sahara under

the peoples and leaders of the newly liberated countries in early January 1946. The United Nations is, of course, free to request, at any time, the help of any regional organization able to assist it in the implementation of this mission.

The main thing, as far as this latter problem of the Sahara is concerned, is to find a solution along the only efficient path likely to lead to an end of the contentious matter and to bring a final conclusion to any dispute. This means consulting the inhabitants of the Sahara by referendum. If the United Nations conducts this consultation at the suggested date, it will have taken a positive step and made a contribution to the advent of a better world.

The United Nations is today celebrating its 40th anniversary. Its creation, after the dark years the world had experienced, aroused huge hope, and men of all persuasions and from all the continents saw it as being the most efficient and appropriate instrument in the service of peace, justice, and stability. To cut the 40th anniversary the best opportunity for our organization to produce the evidence to the world not only of its indestructible attachment to these great ideals, but also and mainly of its firm determination to do everything for their achievement and materialization in the most democratic and noble manner that could be that of the right of men to freely choose their destiny."

I thank you for your attention, Mr President.

Lamrani Confers With UN Secretary General 22 Oct

LD241701 Rabat M-AP in English 1251 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] New York, Oct 24 (MAP) — Moroccan Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani, currently participating in the work of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, conferred here Tuesday with the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar. The meeting took place in the presence of Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Information Abdellatif Filali and Moussa Mohd Alami, permanent representative of Morocco to the United Nations. The Moroccan premier also attended a reception offered at the seat of the UN by the head of state of Equatorial Guinea, Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, to the honor of delegations participating in the work of the 40th session of the General Assembly.

King Cancels Arab Mission Before Superpower Summit

AU281407 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 25 Oct 85 pp 1, 5

[Report Dispatch]

[Text] *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that the Middle East issue will have a very low priority on the agenda of the meeting between the Soviet leader and the U.S. President next month. It has also learned that this "low priority" is the reason for the cancellation by Moroccan King Hassan II of the mission allocated to him at the recent Casablanca Arab summit, which would have entailed explaining the Arab view to Washington and Moscow before the superpowers' meeting. It had been planned that the Moroccan king would meet Reagan in New York, while conducting similar discussions through an Arab delegation in Moscow.

Well-informed sources told *AL-ITTIHAD* that a number of Arab leaders feel that the Middle East issue will not be dealt with at the superpowers' summit. Subsequently, King Hassan II canceled his mission and considered it sufficient to delegate his prime minister, Mohamed Karim Lamrani, to represent Morocco at the UN celebrations. Also, *AL-ITTIHAD* learned that Morocco has sent an explanatory memorandum to the Arab League to inform members of this cancellation.

Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 23 Oct

LD241901 Rabat M-AP in English 1321 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Casablanca, Oct 24 (MAP) — Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Mazowski arrived here Wednesday [23 October] on a visit to Morocco.

The Polish vice-minister told MAP that Morocco and Poland have outstanding traditional political and economic relations and that his visit was aimed at widening the scope of cooperation because "we great much importance to the consolidation of our bilateral relations."

In this line, he said the director general of the Polish Ministry of External Trade accompanying him, would hold talks with Moroccan officials to further enhance economic cooperation.

Bank Report Details Energy Consumption, Production

LD241941 Rabat M-AP in French 1749 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Rabat, 24 Oct (MAP) — The energy sector in Morocco continues to play a dominant role in the national economy, even though its contribution to the gross national product is limited to 4.1 percent. In fact, in view of sustained levels of consumption and dwindling national resources, it has been necessary to resort to imports of oil, which have grown both in tonnage and in value, and this has resulted in an increased trade deficit, greater production costs, and accentuated dependence of foreign countries, the Bank of Morocco report for the 1984 fiscal year states.

Energy consumption reached 4,099,600 metric tons of oil equivalent, which is a slight decrease of 1.2 percent, while in 1983 it increased by 2.6 percent. Oil products met 56.2 percent of demand instead of the previous 64.6 percent, while hydroelectricity's contribution fell back from 2.6 percent to 2.0 percent, and that of coal from 11.5 percent to 10.5 percent. At the same time, the contribution of natural gas stabilized at about 7.3 percent, the report notes.

Local energy production did not exceed 1.66 000 metric tons of oil equivalent, showing a fall of 7.1 percent, so that it met only 11.2 percent of demand instead of 11.9 percent the previous year. This trend is primarily related to the fall in the contribution of hydroelectricity.

In these conditions the energy deficit deteriorated further, necessitating an increase of 6.7 percent in imported tonnage at a time when the appreciation of the dollar — the currency of billing — resulted in a large increase in the cost of imports. This cost amounted to nearly 9 billion dirhams, an increase of 29 percent.

thus absorbing 47 percent of the global export receipts. Moreover, in order to achieve a reduction in the energy bill, the public authorities based their policy on energy-saving and on raising the tariffs of hydrocarbons, aimed at reducing demand. In addition the national research effort was directed towards [illegible] resources.

Oil Products

Oil products requirements amount to 4,144,000 metric tons, 0.7 percent up in relation to 1981. Gas oil is the considerable demand from power stations, which increased by 14.6 percent in 1 year. On the other hand the demand from other sectors decreased markedly, probably as a result of large price increases and the conversion of some large consumers to other forms of energy.

Oil extraction showed slow progress, not exceeding 16,500 metric tons, which is down 6.6 percent on 1 year, and gas extraction was stable at 9.1 billion cubic meters. In total, total production of hydrocarbons represented the equivalent of 74,000 metric tons of oil equivalent or 1.8 percent of energy consumption, approximately 1.3 percent down on the previous year.

Electricity

Total net electrical production is estimated at 6.4 billion kilowatt hours, an increase of 3.5 percent over 1981 instead of 4.7 percent the previous year. Owing to the persistent drought and the corresponding reduction of Nkam reserves, energy could be start only by resorting to very large supplies from thermal plants, which increased by 3.6 percent to reach 6 billion kilowatt hours, thus representing more than 94 percent of the total electricity produced. On the other hand, the contribution of hydroelectricity centers, which has shown a continuous fall for 3 years, barely exceeded 352 million kilowatt hours, which is 24.4 percent down on 1 year. While consumption increased by 9.1 percent last year, this year it grew only by 3.6 percent to settle at 5.7 billion kilowatt hours. This fall seems to be explained above all by successive increases in prices which occurred in the last few years.

Coal

Production of anthracite, at 437,500 metric tons, showed an increase of 12.5 percent instead of 2.2 percent in 1981, while exports of coke, which grew sharply the previous year, fell by 20.7 percent. However, the contraction of demand by the main consumers, especially the National Electricity Office, whose orders were reduced by 17.5 percent, in connection with a 21 percent increase in prices, did not allow sales to exceed 66.7 thousand metric tons, which is down 6.6 percent. Moreover, exports, which amounted to only a few tonnage of approximately 67,700 metric tons compared with 77,900 the previous year, produced receipts of 99 million dirhams compared with 79 million the previous year.

The worrying developments of the energy situation and, in particular, the harmful effects it exerts on the domestic and foreign balances, led public authorities to actively pursue the development and valorization of natural resources. It is in this light that energy research [illegible] have been directed and programming work carried out in order to better exploit potential deposits. Similarly, better mastery of techniques for extracting bituminous shale and for using renewable energy sources has been sought.

Consequently, drilling work has been resumed in the Essaouira and Gharb regions in order to discover the size of gas reserves and to detect new oil wells. After the first phase of a program for extracting bituminous shale has been completed with the establishment of a pilot unit at Timahdit. However, the construction on this site of an electricity power station of 1,000 megawatts has been deferred, but not abandoned, in the light of various technical problems.

Moreover, the production of refrigerating oils is set to increase thanks to the commissioning of new installations which should reach 100,000 metric tons of oil and bitumen emulsions, and 25,000 metric tons of asphalts. The excess over national needs is to be exported, particularly to African countries.

Finally the National Electricity Office has pursued the fitting-out of the Mohammedia and Aounagar plants, while awaiting the studies relating to construction of a nuclear power plant.

SUDAN

Dafallah Plans Robot Cease-Fire; Meets Bush in U.S.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[Excerpt] Washington, 23 Oct (MENA) — Sudanese Prime Minister Dr Jaafar Dafallah said here today that the kind of cease-fire used by John Garang, leader of the rebels in Southern Sudan, will not lead to a peaceful settlement. The Sudanese prime minister noted that Garang's cease-fire is actually an obstacle and a real attempt to destroy any sincere effort for a solution.

In a statement to MENA, Washington correspondent, Dr Dafallah pointed out that Sudan's people in both the north and the south are suffering from the burdens of the long war and Garang's rebellion. He added: We would welcome an immediate cease-fire and the start of a dialogue to restore stability and to protect Sudan's unity and territorial integrity.

Referring to his talks today with U.S. Vice President George Bush and his discussions over the past three days with other senior U.S. officials and congressmen, Dr Dafallah said that the Americans expressed their appreciation and understanding of Sudan's economic problems. In addition, they voiced their belief in the Sudanese Government's policy objectives and its move toward democracy.

Dr Dafallah also told the senior U.S. officials and congressmen that the ties between Sudan and the United States are strong and enduring.

Deputy Prime Minister Receives Garang Message

[illegible] Khartoum SUNA in Arabic [illegible] 24 Oct 87

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Oct (SUNA) — Deputy Prime Minister Samuel Aru today received the text of a message from John Garang, leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, to the Sudanese prime minister. This came when Aru received today Al-Walid Ibrahim, a journalist with the newspaper Al-[illegible] Al-Arabi, who recently talked with John Garang in Addis Ababa.

In a statement to the press, Aru said that the Council of Ministers will discuss the text of the message during one of its coming sessions. He called for forming a joint committee from the Transitional Military Council and the Council of Ministers to look into cease-fire violations.

National Alliance Delegation To Meet Garang

[illegible] Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 24 Oct 87

[text] Khartoum, Oct. 24, (SUNA) — The National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country [NASC] decided in its meeting yesterday to dispatch a delegation carrying a message to Colonel John Garang in Addis Ababa in reply to his last week's memorandum to the alliance.

After a lengthy discussion the meeting agreed that the message would include a welcoming of the positive spirit with which the alliance has received Colonel Garang's recent message.

The NASC also decided to demand SPLM to continue the dialogue method and send a delegation for participation in the preparatory committees for the constitutional conference besides asking him for a specific period so as to provide for a dialogue atmosphere.

The meeting has not reached a decisive decision on a suggestion of demanding SPLM/SPLA to accept a committee of neutral elements to supervise the cease fire.

The message is expected to be drafted today and a delegation will be formed to leave the country during the coming few days.

On the other hand the meeting has reached the unanimous committee's resolution of forming a technical committee to prepare for the national reconciliation conference, according to a memo presented to the meeting by the Arab Ba'th Party in this regard.

SLF Urges Military To Be Cautious on SPLM Cease-Fire

[illegible] Khartoum SUNA in Arabic [illegible] 23 Oct 87

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Oct (SUNA) — In a statement issued today, the Sudan Liberation Front [SLF] denounced what it called tactical stands adopted by the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] with the aim of gaining time in order to deal us blows against the Sudanese people. The statement urges the Armed Forces to be cautious and to preserve security in order for the cease-fire not to be used as another subject to gather votes and to mislead world opinion in order to [illegible] and to capture the Yusif Abu Al-Nasr triangle.

The SLF announced that it drew up a dynamic and constructive strategy to unfreeze the SPLM practices and consequences. Its strategy's results will be revealed soon.

In another development, the National Alliance for Southern or Equatoria Region expressed its profound regret over the participation of some soldiers from the Equatoria Region in the recent events and called for releasing them. The same [illegible] was submitted by the Alliance to the Transitional Military Council, indicating that the men of Equatoria who participated in the plot did not take part in planning it.

SPLA Reports Government Cease-Fire Violations

[LD231830] Clandestine Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1900 GMT 23 Oct 87

[Text] Despite the cease-fire now in force since 19 October 1987, [as heard] Sawar al-Dhahab's troops, which so disregard the cease-fire launched a massive attack on SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] positions along the [illegible] on 21 October 1987, have continued their aggression.

After being repulsed, Sawar al-Dhahab's forces resumed SPLA positions again on 22 October 1987. According to Radio SPLA correspondent, this second offensive was spearheaded by units of the Khawarij Shark, and Omdeh Mayoumit and Dawa under the overall command of Major [Kau] Mayoung. The clashes sustained in the course of this engagement have completed heavy men and materials, including the destruction of one tank and a jeep, our correspondent said.

It is to be recalled that Sawar al-Dhahab's forces, in a move to expose the cease-fire declared by the SPLA, launched on 21 October 1987 a massive assault on SPLA troop positions along the Juba-Bor road. The offensive was, however, smoot-hook by SPLA forces, who had remained alert in spite of the cease-fire.

Circular Shows Breakdown of Law in Equatoria

[LD271305] Clandestine Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1900 GMT 23 Oct 87

[Text] Radio SPLA has secured exclusive from its own sources sources the copy of a circular addressed to all judges and magistrates in Equatoria Region by Supreme Court judge and president of the Court of Appeal in Juba, [illegible] Lagu[illegible].

The circular, dated 19 September 1987, advising judges to give their normal civil and administrative work including [illegible] of judges' orders to police and prosecution, not to have any dealings with the police under the provisions of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, tacitly acknowledges the complete breakdown of law and order and the absence of effective government in Equatoria Region as part of the overall crisis of government in the country.

Commenting on the development, the official spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] told radio SPLA that if the radical organ which was supposed to be the custodian of law and order admits that law and order was lacking, then it means the government had actually lost control over affairs of the state.

The rest of the circular reads as follows:

To all judges and magistrates in Equatoria Region:

In accordance with powers conferred upon me by Section 7, Paragraph 1 of the Judiciary Act, the year 1405 A.H. of the Hijrah [1995], and in view of the fact that the Police and Prisons Department have resolved respectively to ignore orders from the state court and judges, magistrates and law-magistrates to cease any dealings with the police under the Penal Code of Criminal Procedure until law and order are restored, judges are advised to carry on with their normal civil and administrative work.

This order is in respect to the whole of Equatoria region. This is in response to the unwarranted interference of the commissioner of regional affairs, Equatoria Region.

Given under my hand this 19th day of September 1995.
Signed: John (Aggrey), Supreme Court judge and president of the Court of Appeal, Juba.

Copies to honorary chief justice of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, Khartoum; the attorney general, Khartoum; the military governor, Juba, president of the bar association, Khartoum; inspector general of police, Khartoum; the resident representative of the attorney general, Juba; the regional commissioner of police, Juba; and the regional commissioner of prisons, Juba.

Military Governor of Upper Nile Region Replaced

PA2610740 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 24 Oct 95

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Oct (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council [TMC] has decided to appoint Colonel John (Kong) as military governor for the Upper Nile Region and to relieve Brigadier General (Peter Mabior), former military governor of the region, of his post.

This came in press statements Lieutenant General Yusuf Hassan, TMC member and official spokesman, made following a regular TMC meeting this morning under TMC Chairman General 'Ali al-Rahman Sowar al-Dhahab. Yusuf Hassan stressed out that the TMC listened to the political committee's report on results of committee meetings with political parties and forces in the country. The TMC also listened to a report on the security situation.

Leaflets, Tapes Circulate in Support of Numayri

PA2410100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1055 GMT 24 Oct 95

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 24 (SUNA) — The daily newspaper "Al-Sudan al-Hadith" today reported circulating of leaflets in the national capital opposing the current democratic drive and support the ousted president Ja'far Numayri.

The newspaper added that there are also tapes recorded by deposed President Numayri distributed clandestinely in the country.

Al-Sudan al-Hadith quoted Attorney General Umar 'Abd al-'Ati as saying this activity is nothing more than a "psychological war" and there is no room for Numayri and his aides here.

He called on all the people to assist the security to capture the distributors of these tapes and leaflets.

AFP Report

NC2410104 Paris AFP in English 1129 GMT 24 Oct 95

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 24 (AFP) — Former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has reportedly told his supporters of his imminent return to power and called on them to be steadfast, press reports said today.

And one report said there was a plot to kidnap former Libyan Vice-President 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib who faces trial later this week with four security agents for their role in the secret arrest of Ethiopian Falasha Jews to Israel via Sudan at the end of last year.

Marshal Numayri, in exile in Egypt since his overthrow by the military last April, is to be tried in his absence by the same court on charges of treason, undermining the constitution, and violating the Arab honour of Israel.

Khartoum dailies said tape cassettes of Marshal Numayri's voice and leaflets attacking the current government were being secretly circulated among his supporters in the Sudanese capital.

The reports said the cassette contained a speech by the ex-president urging what the newspapers called his "underlings" to remain steadfast, claiming that he is still popular in Sudan and lamenting the "corruption and calamity" which he alleged had prevailed since his removal. He also said he was in touch with his supporters would be very soon.

Attorney General Umar 'Abd al-'Ati described the cassette and leaflets as a form of "Satanic psychological warfare" being waged by the deposed president and his followers. He called on citizens to provide the security authorities with any information they had about the material and those who were distributing it.

In another development the *SUNA* daily said representatives of the Sudanese and Egyptian bar associations would meet in Cairo next Wednesday to prepare a list of alleged crimes committed by Marshal Numayri during his rule and to demand his extradition for trial in Sudan.

Meanwhile the communist party daily *Al-Midan* reported that an unspecified "foreign intelligence" was behind a plan to frustrate Saturday's trial "by any means including assassination, explosions, or abducting the main defendant". General al-Tayyib. The paper said security measures had been tightened around the three magistrates named to hear the case.

The authorities are still considering a defence counsel objection that the formation and procedures of the court violated the transitional constitution.

Attorney General on Calls for Islamic Leader's Arrest

BN241109 Khartoum SUNA on English 1023 GMT 24 Oct 95

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 24 (SUNA) — Nothing has so far emerged to reconsider the arrest of Dr. Hasan al-Turabi, said Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati.

'Abd al-'Ati yesterday described as "untrue" reports published by the Egyptian weekly "*AKHIR AL-USBU'*" quoting him as saying reasons do exist for the arrest of Al-Turabi, the leader of the Islamic National Front.

The reports said fear of arousing popular reaction from amongst religious groups had been the single factor that prevented 'Abd al-'Ati from ordering the arrest of Al-Turabi.

"Any complaints or accusations against Al-Turabi would be considered, but nothing of these has been received so far", said 'Abd al-'Ati.

'Abd al-'Ati said his personal connection to that Al-Turabi must not be described as an "ushering of May regime" because at the time of the popular uprising he was in prison.

Al-Turabi is currently the general secretary of the Islamic National Front which groups the Moslem Brothers and other Moslem groups.

During the regime of ousted President Ja'far Nemayri Al-Turabi assumed several office including the attorney general, presidential adviser for foreign affairs, and membership in the central committee of the defunct Sudanese Socialist Party.

Al-Turabi and his supporters had been freed from government office and arrested by Nemayri early last month, only one month before April's popular uprising that brought down the regime of Nemayri.

Many Sudanese leftist groups have called for the arrest and trial of Mr al-Turabi as one senior aides of the ousted president.

Accused in Coup Attempt Ordered Released

BN231019 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1744 GMT 23 Oct 95

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Oct (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati on noon today ordered the release of Dr Lam 'Akol, lecturer of the engineering faculty at Khartoum University, who was detained following the events aimed at seizing power.

In a press statement, the attorney general explained that the list of those released also includes eight of those charged with participating in the same events.

He said these people were released after he met with Sayd 'Ahmad Salih, head of the committee investigating the recent events, who explained that the investigating committee's reports indicated that evidence against these persons was weak and that investigations of events will take a long time. Therefore, it is not permissible to put the defendants under custody without specification of a time period. He pointed out that he was satisfied with filing a report against them.

SNP Statement Denies Involvement in Coup Attempt

BN241503 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 24 Oct 95

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Oct (SUNA) — The Sudanese National Party [SNP] led by Rev. Philip Ghabbush, who is currently detained on charges of participating in the recent conspiracy, today denied any connection or involvement in the recent events. The party claimed that these events were an operation that took place within the army due to differences and that the party has no connection at all and demanded the release of Ghabbush.

In a statement published in the newspaper *Al-Ayyam* today, the Party, through its deputy leader Hasan 'Ali al-Mahi, denounced the acts of violence, killing, and sabotage. He also called for the need to adhere to dialogue and democracy as a basis to tackle issues. He described the charges against his party in the wake of the recent events as premeditated and aimed at destructing and liquidating the SNP.

Al-Mahi pointed out that safeguarding democracy comes through coordination among all parties and by resorting to the opinion of the masses, adding that coordination in this direction should come now in order to completely liquidate the laws that restrict freedom, including the September laws.

Al-Mahi expressed the party's rejection of the law (not further identified), describing it as a law that restricts the movement of the party and the party actions in general. He accused the other traditional parties that support the law of doing so for the sake of political advantage over the other parties — in other words, to impose a civilian dictatorship as an alternative to military dictatorship, as he put it. The second man in the SNP said that the party believes that it is better for Sudan today to be ruled by a federal system with the aim of achieving development for the more backward regions and avoiding the centralization of the regime that took place in deposed President Nemayri's era. He said that one of the the party demands that the Jibal al-Nuba area be a region within the framework of this federal unit.

[illegible] Parties Mission on Elections, Other Issues

[illegible] Khartoum SUNA in English 1044 GMT 24 Oct 97

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 24 (SUNA) -- The Democratic Unionist Party, among [illegible] political parties in the country, affirmed its stick to the ending of the interim period on its fixed date and the holding of elections which will decide and regulate the democratic process of the country, deputy secretary general of the party said here.

Sayed Ahmed al-Hassan said, in a press statement that the date of 11/07/97 [illegible] were critical in an effort to unify the party rebellion and practical calling for the representation of modern political forces, governmental trade unions in the parliament and the expansion of all peace conference lines and [illegible] to enter in dialogue, in reference to the southern rebels demand, for solving the country's problems.

On another post, the Democratic Unionist Party criticized the lagging in the foundation process of the defunct regime legislation including September 1983 laws and other laws [illegible] obstacles.

A continuous cooperation and coordination will be followed up with the National Ummah Party, and Sir al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is the deputy secretary general of the party said adding that the cooperation between the two parties in all aspects comes within the context of the charter of the National Alliance for the liberation of the Country is required to address circumstances the country is witnessing.

[illegible] Leader Urges End to Egypt Islamic Pact

[illegible] Khartoum SUNA in English 1041 GMT 24 Oct 97

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 24 (SUNA) -- The anti-aggression [illegible] Sudanese people after April popular revolution in the protection of democracy to clear the dust of years of military dictatorship, Mohammad Ibrahim Nagalal secretary general of Sudanese Communist Party reaffirmed.

In a press statement to the daily Al-Ayyam newspaper Nagalal called for liquidation of May regime organs in all spheres according the anti-dictatorship pact with Egypt.

The popular movement has to strive for ending the regime, Nagalal said adding that this is the only means to liquidate May regime organs.

Nagalal announced his party's decision to choose the current charter of the period following the transitional one, adding that we are still committed to execute the transitional tasks in time. He asserted the parties opposing the regime will not solve our problems.

On the other hand he welcomed the proposed charter for political [illegible].

[illegible] Meets With Leader of SAPLM/O

[illegible] Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 24 Oct 97

[Text] Khartoum Oct 24 (SUNA) -- Transitional Military Council Chairman Vice President Lieutenant General Abd al-Rahman Sawar al-Dhahab today received a copy of the commander of the Sudanese African Peoples Liberation Organization (SAPLO) Leader to [illegible] to represent some of the party and by its leader, Manon Lawan.

In a press statement following the meeting, Lawan explained that they conveyed to Sawar al-Dhahab SAPLO's view on the ruling system in the south and SAPLO's demand to dissolve the Transitional Executive Council for the South.

SAPLO's leader expressed his party's confidence and determination of the peaceful solution to John Garang, Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) leader, calling for the holding of dialogue.

SAPLO's leader pointed out that his party rejects the idea of secession in the south, expressing his rejection of the formation of the national committee assigned to prepare for the referendum saying no formation was found on agreements and not through consultations with all parties.

The SAPLO leader explained that his party demands the holding of preparatory elections to elect the members of the constituencies from the regions.

Sawar al-Dhahab Meets Egyptian Envoy on Coming Visit

[illegible] Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Oct 97

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Oct (SUNA) -- General Staff Lieutenant General Mohammed Hassan Sawar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has asked the Egyptian ambassador to Khartoum to convey an oral message to Egyptian President Mohammad Hosni Mubarak expressing his happiness over the visit he will pay to Egypt next November.

This was announced by Egyptian Ambassador Hassan Abbas Mostafa[illegible] after being received by Lieut General al-Dhahab this afternoon. He also pointed out that the meeting dealt with the final schedule for the visit, as well as issues that will be discussed, especially what the delegation accompanying Lieut General al-Dhahab includes ministers concerned in various fields regarding bilateral cooperation to develop integration in order to achieve an effective and practical course in the interest of the two peoples. The ambassador added [words unknown] because they consider it a historic visit.

Defense Minister Receives U.S. Ambassador

[illegible] Khartoum SUNA in English 1727 GMT 24 Oct 97

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 24 (SUNA) -- Defense Minister Lieutenant General Abdallah received here today the U.S. Ambassador to Khartoum Hume Alexander Horan and reviewed with him U.S. military aid projects, bilateral relations and ways of developing them. The meeting was attended by the director of the cooperation office for U.S. military aid in Khartoum.

TUNISIA

Majdi Announces New Cabinet Minister Appointments

LD2311141 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Oct 95

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba held a working session today at the Palace of the Republic in Carthage with Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, and with Mansour Moalla, director of the presidential office.

After the meeting Mohamed Mzali made the following statement:

His excellency the president of the republic has decided to appoint Zine Labidine Ben Ali as minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of national security, Mohamed Ameur as minister of transport, Noureddine Hached as minister of labor, Dr Hedi Mhenni as minister of youth and sports, and Rafik Haouas as minister of social protection. Ibrahim Khouaja retains the Ministry of Telecommunications.

It is worth mentioning that the launching of a new Ministry of Social Protection embodies the desire of his excellency the president to improve social assistance, to provide help to the needy, and to coordinate between various social funds in order to introduce more capabilities and rationality in the use of existing resources of these funds.

As for the setting up of a special Ministry of Labor, it is aimed at making use of all potentials toward vocational training in order to create jobs for the young and to ensure full employment.

His excellency the president of the republic also appointed Mohamed Ennaceur as chairman of the Economic and Social Council.

Algerian Contacts on Security, PLO Presence Reported

LD2410071 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0727 GMT 24 Oct 95

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Oct (KUNA) -- Kuwait's *Al-Qabas* today quotes an official Arab source as saying that Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba has officially asked Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid "to guarantee the security of and conditions in Tunisia" against any external threats.

The paper adds that the high-ranking Arab source said Bendjedid asked for the Palestinian presence to be maintained in Tunisia and offered to supply the Palestinians with arms and to ensure the necessary support for them and for the Tunisian authorities.

The paper adds that Bourguiba recently informed a number of Arab and Western circles that he told the Algerian president during his visit to Tunisia early in September that he was extremely concerned about the future of Tunisia after his death and that he told Bendjedid: "I entrust you with the task of guaranteeing Tunisia's security and safeguarding its safety and future from any effect or threats directed at it in the future."

Al-Qabas points out that following the meeting between the two men, a series of measures were taken to bolster Tunisian-Algerian relations in various fields. The newspaper adds that the Algerian leadership has received an urgent report from Tunisia about the treacherous Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters, the possibility of tension developing in relations between Tunisia and the PLO, and what might this lead to, such as transferring the PLO's headquarters from Tunisia. This prompted Bendjedid to make his surprise visit to Tunisia, where he met with Bourguiba and Arafat.

The paper quotes the source as saying that President Bendjedid told Bourguiba and the Tunisian officials that one of the main objectives of the raid was to remove the Palestinian presence in Tunisia, and that he expressed his country's readiness to provide all the necessary help to the Tunisians and to the PLO in order to keep the PLO headquarters in Tunisia.

The source said the Algerians adopted their position after the Palestinian leaders received an offer from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to establish the PLO headquarters in Egypt as this would provide the Palestinian leaders with better protection, as the Egyptian president put it.

Spanish Minister Thanked for Support on Raid

PM2711111 Tunis TAP-ACTION in French 24 Oct 95 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Tunisia Expresses Gratitude to Spain Following Cowardly Israeli Aggression"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Ben Caid Es-Sebsi and Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, his Spanish counterpart, held a working session at the Foreign Ministry yesterday afternoon attended on the Tunisian side by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Mahmoud Mestiri, Secretary of State for International Cooperation Ahmed Ben Attia, Tunisian Ambassador to Madrid Farid Mehaiez, Foreign Ministry Information Section Director Mohamed Mehaiez, and Foreign Ministry European Political Affairs Section Director Tawfik Souidi, and on the Spanish side by the members of the delegation accompanying Mr Ordonez on his official visit to Tunisia and Spanish ambassador to Tunis Antonio Fournier.

At the beginning of the meeting Mr Caid Es-Sebsi was pleased to express to his Spanish counterpart, on the Tunisian Government's behalf, Tunisia's gratitude to Spain for its support for our country after the cowardly Israeli aggression.

He also expressed satisfaction at the position adopted by Spain in the international bodies that condemned that aggression.

We have also learned that during the working session the two delegations discussed various subjects connected with bilateral cooperation and questions of common interest and the situation prevailing on the international scene.

The Near East problem was discussed at length in light of the new developments in the Mediterranean region, which have extended the conflict to other Mediterranean countries.

Leaders, Officials Meet French Land Forces Chief

LD2217190 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has received General Maurice Schmitt, chief of staff of French land forces, in the presence of Mohamed Mzali, Mansour Skhiri, Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly, Gen Youssef Bernier, chief of staff of Tunisian land forces, and French Ambassador Eric Rouleau. The head of state decorated Gen Schmitt with the Order of the Republic, second class.

On his part, Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and interior minister, had talks with Gen Maurice Schmitt in the presence of Mansour Skhiri, Slaheddine Baly, Gen Youssef Bernier, and the French ambassador.

Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly also met with the French general and his delegation in the presence of senior officers of the national army, especially the chiefs of staff of the three components, and the French ambassador. The talks dealt with bilateral relations, the situation in the region and the need to bring the level of cooperation in the military domain up to the level of cooperation existing in other fields.

Gen Schmitt had also visited the 9 April Museum for the nationalist movement.

Lawmakers Support Bourguiba, Condemn PLO Leaders

LD2220011 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Basic, local and regional trades unionist cadres continue to react with full solidarity with the supreme combatant government, headed by Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and minister of interior, and with full condemnation of the stances adopted by some UGTT [General Union of Tunisian Workers] leaders who deviated the organization from its correct national course and created an atmosphere of tension and conflict.

A resolution from the regional council and the trades unionist cadres of the province of Siliana notes that the trades unionist cadres, after reviewing the situation in the country and what it requires by way of a sincere patriotic stance, continuous attention in order to solve problems, and starting from the high ideals planted by great Habibul in the souls of the workers, for which he struggles, declare their absolute solidarity with the workers expelled from Libya; they also condemn the mass arbitrary expulsion by the Libyan regime and condemn the practices to which the honorable trades unionists are exposed from some of the UGTT leaders. They denounce the stances adopted by some of the leaders of this organization, and announce their commitment to national unity and to defending it under the great Bourguiba regime. They announce their absolute support for the supreme combatant, the protector of Tunisia, and the builder of its dignity. They announce their resolute demand to hold an extraordinary conference for laying new bases for trade unionist activities in order to rectify the course of, and protect the UGTT. The resolution was signed by 70 trades unionist cadres in the province of Siliana.

Tunis radio has received a similar cables from the bureau of the [illegible] Union of Assistants and Employees of the National Ports in the Port of Tunis [words unknown], members of the General Union of National Ports, which is affiliated to the UGTT; the [illegible] Union of Workers and Employees of Bizerte Port; and the [illegible] Union of National Bureaus of [words unknown].

These cables include condemnation by the unionist cadres of the stances of some UGTT leaders during these circumstances, and of the financial misconduct of workers' funds. They also call for data and explanations on the union's financial situation and for an extraordinary UGTT conference as soon as possible to check the deteriorating situation of the organization which has resulted because of the misbehavior and irresponsible stances and behavior of some leaders.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Spokesman Refutes Moroccan Cease-fire Offer

LD2415314 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The Polisario Front reply to King Hassan's proposals on the Western Sahara was not slow in coming. Its spokesman, Mohamed Salem Ould Salek, said that for the Moroccan Government it is a matter of playing for time, and he therefore rejected the offer of a cease-fire. Listen to his comments, recorded by our New York correspondent Helene Sombry.

[Begin Ould Salek recording] Morocco is saying nothing new. It still rejects the OAU peace plan, and consequently is refusing to submit to the verdict of the international community. It wants to continue with the war.

The second observation we have is on the subject of the referendum. The Moroccan forces and the Moroccan administration constitute the only obstacle to the organization of this referendum. It must take place on free conditions in order to allow the Saharan people to express themselves freely. Withdrawal of the Moroccan forces and the Moroccan administration is necessary. They must be replaced by international peace-keeping forces and an interim administration formed by the OAU and the United Nations in order to allow the preparation of the referendum. [end recording]

Polisario Official Interviewed on Foreign Ties

LD2313221 Kuwait KUNA in English 1001 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Oct 23 (KUNA) -- A high ranking official in the Polisario movement has accused Morocco of trying "to torpedo" the struggle of the Sahrawi people through destroying any positive relations between the Arab Sahrawi Democratic Republic and its neighbors.

In an exclusive interview with KUNA, Tuesday the member of the Political Bureau of Polisario and the head of its Foreign Relations Department Mohamed Salem Ould Salek saw Morocco's establishment of diplomatic relations with Mauritania as the latest example of such Moroccan moves.

Ould Salek, who is attending the 40th session of the General Assembly, described the relationship between the Sahrawi Republic and Mauritania since the latter's withdrawal from Western Sahara which was followed by its recognition of the Sahrawi Republic in 1979 as "good and neighbourly."

But he added, through new ties established between Mauritania and Morocco recently, Morocco "is maneuvering because it does not want Mauritanian relations to be balanced while it is seeking a presence in Mauritania to be able to move inside the country and change its position and pressure it."

Ould Salek gave Libya as another example. While describing the current relationship between the Sahrawi Republic and Libya as normal, he said these relations "were good at a certain stage but were disturbed as a result of the Oujda Agreement" for Moroccan-Libyan unity signed last year.

He said that while Libya had cut part of its military and humanitarian aid to the Sahrawi people in 1983, it stopped the rest of this aid following its agreement with Morocco.

Ould Salek pointed to the fishing agreement between Morocco and Spain which renewed several times and charged that Morocco gave the right to Spain to fish in Sahrawi territorial waters.

He explained that although the Sahrawi Republic had warned Spain several times in the past of the consequences of using its waters against its will and the contradiction of this with neighbourly ties, the republic continued to return captured Spanish fishermen for "humanitarian reasons."

The Polisario official saw the incident recently which caused the closure by Madrid of the Polisario information office in the country as another indication that the European country "was moving more and more to the right and towards imperialism although it was a socialist government", he pointed to were Spain's joining of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Economic Community (EEC) and its "responsibilities" to recognize [word illegible].

Meanwhile, the Polisario official praised the relationship between the Sahrawi Republic and Algeria describing it as excellent.

"We do not meet with anything from Algeria but strength and steadfastness...its position has been principled and continuous and its support has been increasing," he said.

He specifically lauded Algeria's "resistance" to what he described as the winds blowing from several directions to shake its position towards the Sahrawi Republic. He said these winds included economic pressure from imperialist countries and monopolist companies and attempts to destabilize it internally "executed by Morocco, France and U.S. intelligence."

Ould Salek stressed two major principles for a solution to the Sahrawi problem: The withdrawal of Morocco's administration and troops from the Western Sahara and their replacement by international peace-keeping administration and troops and direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario.

He said the Polisario was not against conducting a referendum on the first condition is yet because it is absolutely impossible for any people to express their will [passage illegible]

[illegible] Issued on PCE Group's SDAR Visit

LD241004 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] The Spanish Communist Party (PCE) once again affirms its support for the struggle of the Saharan people for self-determination and sovereignty under the leadership of the Polisario Front.

This was stated in a joint communique released after the official talks held between the Polisario Front and the PCE during the visit of a Spanish delegation led by the PCE Secretary General Gerardo Iglesias to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. Iglesias was received by Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

In their joint communique the two sides call on the democratic forces and public opinion in Spain to exert pressure on the Spanish Government to make it denounce the imperialist Madrid agreements concluded in 1975, which represent an historic betrayal of the Saharan people's rights.

ETHIOPIA

USSR's Sergeychik Meets Mengistu, Tours Project

24 Oct Mengistu Talks

LD241104 Addis Ababa ETV in Amharic 24 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, today at his office received and held talks with Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The comrade secretary general expressed satisfaction at the fruitful results achieved by the recently held Ethiopian-Soviet joint commission meeting and thanked the team's leader, Comrade Mikhail, and the others for the results achieved. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said many projects have been planned in the industrial sector to be implemented through the cooperation of the two countries, adding that ongoing projects are producing results.

Replying, Comrade Sergeychik said he toured various parts of the country and witnessed the results that development projects are producing. He said the USSR will provide all necessary help needed to expedite work on the projects.

Present during the occasion were comrade Addis Tedla, WPE Central Committee Political Bureau member and deputy chairman of the National Central Planning Committee; Mesay Eggu, WPE Central Committee member; Nesibu Taye, WPE Central Committee member and revolutionary Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR; and (name unknown) Soviet ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia.

Hydroelectric Project 23 Oct

LD231011 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations, together with Comrade Mesfin Eggu, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee member and minister in the National Committee for Central Planning, and Comrade Tekeste Sibu Asteraie, WPE Central Committee member and minister of mines, energy, and water resources, today visited the work on the Melka Wakena hydroelectric project.

A briefing was given during the visit by the project's chief expert, who used charts, on the progress of the hydroelectric project.

Later Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik and other officials accompanied by the chief expert and other supervisors went on a tour of the work at the hydroelectric dam, the water drainage canal that enters the power generating building and gorge excavation, the employees accommodation, and various other working units.

Present during the ceremony were Comrade Gezahegn Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and first secretary of the Bale Region WPE Committee; Comrade Nesibu Taye, WPE Central Committee member and Revolutionary Ethiopia's ambassador to the Soviet Union; members of the delegation accompanying Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik to the fifth Ethio-Soviet joint commission meeting; and government officials.

It has been stated that work on the Melka Wakena hydroelectric project is executed through the cooperation of the Government of Revolutionary Ethiopia, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia.

UK Stand on Namibia Termed 'Very Disgusting'

LD241829 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1600 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The puppet administration which was imposed on the Namibian people in June this year by the fascist Botha regime in defiance of the United Nations and in utter disregard of the will of the Namibian people has announced that it has reached an advanced stage with plans to open a puppet embassy in London. The venture is described by the Windhoek advertiser as having unbridled status. According to the paper, the so-called minister of justice and information, puppet Dirkmaat Kloppers, disclosed that the puppet administration in Windhoek would not be seeking international recognition for the London office at this stage. Reports emanating from Namibia speak of the fact that since the beginning of this month, the fascist South African regime has allocated massive funds to upgrade its propaganda activities in London in support of the puppet administration in Windhoek.

The Tory government in London has openly admitted its collaboration with South Africa's surrogate. To this effect, Britain has stated its willingness to meet informally with racist Botha's Namibian clients, arrogantly refusing to acknowledge the fact that one of the functions of the so-called interim government in Namibia is to achieve legitimacy on a de facto government through precisely such informal contacts and that the terrorist Pretoria regime would hardly have allocated such massive funding for its London propaganda activities over Namibia if this was not the case.

The surrogate embassy, according to reports, will replace the Namibia Information Service, which has been responsible for public relations and so-called "terms of dissemination on behalf of racist South Africa's created puppet administration in Namibia. The Namibia Information Service contract with the puppets was terminated at the end of September this year, with the result that the two parties have fallen out with each other.

The head of the illegal fascist administration's so-called Department of Interstate Relations (Carel Van Wyk) and the new commander of the London venture, John (Alaard), have been in London for some time now to prepare for the launching of the British and Namibian puppetism cooperation.

The British Government's [illegible] with racist South Africa and its movement of South Africa's political prisoners to open a Botshothsawana-style enclave in London. By offering some form of political and diplomatic recognition to the terrorist South African surrogates, British Conservatism has openly shown its support for racist South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia.

The South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia, the sole and authentic representative of the oppressed and fighting Namibian people, [word illegible] condemns the British Government for collaborating with and encouraging the puppets at Windhoek. SWAPO calls upon the international community to put pressure to bear on the British Government and demand that the Tory government refuses to offer any form of recognition to racist South African surrogates. We call upon all peace-loving nations of the world to refuse entry to the countries of any representative of terrorist South Africa's installed racist government.

The British Government should be prewarned by the international community to abide by its obligations in terms of the Security Council resolutions on the issue. The commissioners in Britain should be aware of the fact that Security Council Resolution 566 of 1985 [illegible] specifically condemned the imposition of the puppet administrations in Namibia by racist South Africa and categorically stated that no recognition will be accorded either by the UN or any member state, [illegible] to any representative of racist enforced [illegible] organization established [words illegible].

The imperialist arrogance of Britain with regard to the Namibian conflict is very disgusting and should be deplored by all those who cherish the ideals of peace, freedom, and solidarity. The oppressed people of Namibia shall never at any time be bullied or blackmailed by the arrogant posture of Margaret Thatcher, Ronald Reagan, or Pieter Botha, but shall continue the liberation for the total destruction of colonialism and [illegible] domination.

Everything and every effort to the struggle, all for total victory.

KENYA

Uganda Officials Speak to Press, Convey Message

Libya Said Arming Rebels

EA251227 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Dec p 1

[Exclusive Malcolm report: "Al-Qadhdhafi Is Arming Museveni — Obanda"]

[Text] The Libyan Government is arming Mr Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA), Uganda's Minister for foreign affairs, Mr Olara Otunnu, said in Nairobi yesterday. A big consignment of arms from Tripoli, Libya, had recently been received by the guerrilla organization, Mr Otunnu told newsmen. The minister would not, however, say what type of arms were provided to the NRA, which has been fighting the ruling Military Council almost since it toppled President Milton Obote's civilian government on July 27.

Mr Otunnu, Uganda's acting [illegible] Mr Paulo Serwanga, and the minister for local government, Mr Dickson Lukidi, were addressing a press conference at Nairobi's Hilton Hotel.

The foreign minister also claimed that the Museveni group had for many years been collaborating with the Amin people. The NRA recently complained that the Military Council had absorbed former members of Amin's army to subjugate Uganda.

Mr Otunnu said that, although it was not his duty to condemn anybody, things had become so serious it was no longer possible to remain silent.

He said Amin men were fighting alongside the NRA at Kyaka. You go and ask them whether there are no fighting people from the Former Uganda National Army (FUNA) and the Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF) who both served under dictator Idi Amin, the minister said.

Mr Otunnu claimed that Mr Museveni and Amin men had met in Tripoli and signed an agreement of collaboration against the Obote regime and were forging ahead together now.

Meanwhile, the NRA said yesterday that the murder of innocent civilians at Wakiso had been done by soldiers of the Kampala military unit.

A statement signed by the co-ordinator of the external mission of the NRA's political wing, Dr S.B.M. Kisekka, claimed that losing out on the battlefield, the Military Council was now engaged in a vicious propaganda campaign against the NRA.

Dr Kisekka was reacting to press reports that his movement was behind the murder of people at Wakiso recently, most of them at Gombe village near the Wakiso trading centre, 10 miles northwest of Kampala, in what happened to be anti-government elements.

Contrary to the claims, the NRM [National Resistance Movement] does not murder civilians and has no cause to do so whatever the circumstances the statement said.

Dr Kisekka said the movement treated and took care of prisoners captured on the battlefront. He explained that as a guerrilla organization, the NRA depended on the support and goodwill of the local population.

The inhuman nature of the Kampala military units is well-known worldwide and Ugandans cannot be taken for a ride by their blatant lies, Dr Kisekka declared.

He confirmed that the NRM was still willing to participate in the peace talks, but accused the Military Council of engaging in ventures which will not promote an atmosphere for a peaceful settlement. These, he claimed, included the importation of 25 tons of arms flown in by Military Council vice-chairman Colonel Wilson Toko from Cairo on Wednesday. (Another para is received), among others.

The statement also accused the Military Council of launching a campaign of lies on the diplomatic front and in the mass media. The minister accused the group of violating the ceasefire which the Military Council and the NRA had observed since the July 27 Coup.

The three government leaders expressed total confidence that the peace talks scheduled to resume in Nairobi on Monday will be successful.

Saying they were sure the talks would take place, they added: We are determined to work for success. Since most of the groundwork has been covered, there is every hope that we will reach a compromise.

Mr Obanda said each side was now fully conversant with demands and counter-demands and this would help lead to an agreement.

Mr Obanda urged the press to report Uganda objectively, saying there was no fear or panic in Kampala. He denied reports that the town was almost being overrun by the NRA guerrillas.

Total tranquility now reigned in the capital city, the minister said.

He added that many stories about Uganda were being distorted. For example, he said, there had been repeated headlines that Masaka had fallen into NRA hands. He denied that the Kazinga River bridge had been taken by the NRA.

Acting Prime Minister Suenggeyere said the Military Council Delegation would arrive in Nairobi on Sunday ready for successful talks for the benefit of the people and Uganda. Mr Suenggeyere, who is minister for internal affairs, said success would be good for all of East Africa in economic, political and social terms.

The Military Council officials are in Nairobi to consult with President Moi and Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, who arrives here this morning for his final state visit to Kenya. It was important to keep the East African leaders informed so that they could help, said Mr Suenggeyere.

The prime minister, who arrived in Nairobi on Wednesday with a special message for President Moi from Uganda's head of state, General Tito Okello, underlined the need for united efforts towards a ceasefire and disarmament. He noted that the time had come for Ugandans to agree on and form a government based on the people's choice.

On the question of indiscipline and atrocities by government troops, Mr Suenggeyere said the situation had improved a lot, adding that a number of unruly soldiers had been disciplined and others had lost their jobs.

But although a court-martial had been formed to try suspects, nobody had appeared before it, he said. Mr Suenggeyere said some soldiers were misbehaving because of fear of attack by now-uniformed guerrillas.

Okello Message to Moi

EA0210??? Nairobi KTN in English 0845 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Nairobi, 24 Oct — The President Daniel Arap Moi today received a special message from the Ugandan head of state, General Tito Okello. The message was delivered to President Moi at State House, Nairobi, this morning by Uganda's Acting Prime Minister Mr Paul Suenggeyere, who is also Uganda's minister for internal affairs. Mr Suenggeyere was accompanied by Kenya's minister for energy and regional development, Mr Nicholas Biwott, who is acting as foreign affairs minister; Uganda's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Olara Otunnu, and Uganda's minister for local government, Mr Ochieng Lukidi. Also present was Kenya's acting permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Peter Ndenge.

SOMALIA

Foreign Minister Praises UN on Anniversary

EA2507?? Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali ????GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Foreign Minister Chalis Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre has said that the UN has done a great deal during its existence in matters affecting material and politically, socially and economically. Speaking today at a reception marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the UN at the UN headquarters at Mogadishu, the minister said that as well as carrying out the functions for which it had been founded, namely maintaining global peace and stability, the UN has to a large extent succeeded in keeping the world's nations people and contributing towards solving Third World problems. Chalis Abdurah ten Jama Barre said: The UN is an essential instrument for operating international relations, even though it has not succeeded in resolving and finding permanent solutions to existing confrontations and various other problems, in enforcing its laws governing human rights and politics.

Elaborating further on the issue, Chalis Abdurahman Jama Barre said the Horn of Africa was one of those volatile areas where the situation was created by refusing to permit the people of Eritrea and western Somalia to decide their own destiny, while constant attacks were being made on the neighbouring country of Somalia from the occupied Hadeemallo and Gedbagoh areas of the SDR.

He added that apartheid Pretoria and Namibia are still under the yoke of colonialism, while the people of South Africa are being subjected to the racist policy of apartheid and the people of Afghanistan and Cambodia are suffering from direct interference by the superpowers. Referring to the address to Israel's recent raid against the sovereign state of Tunisia, Chalis Abdurahman said: This is not the first time that Israel has perpetrated such a provocation, which he described as deplorable. He said such belligerent actions by Israel were in direct contravention of the UN Charter.

The minister also spoke about the dangers posed by nuclear weapons to the very existence of mankind, saying that the superpowers were ignoring the UN call for disarmament.

Chairman Abdurahman Jama Barre said: "Somalia shares with the African sister countries the problems caused by influxes of refugees and debilitating droughts, which have heavily burdened the already declining economies of those countries which now are flooded by refugees who have fled from their homelands to escape political persecution. He said: "We believe that human rights will be respected and hope that solutions based on UN regulations be found for such problems."

The reception was attended by chairmen, leaders, ministers, officials of the People's National Assembly and the Central Committee, diplomats, UN members and officials, and others. Prior to the minister's speech, UN representative to the SDR Robert [name unknown] gave a speech.

UGANDA

Surmagerere Returns After Nairobi Visit

LD301501 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Oct 95

[Excerpt] The acting prime minister and minister of internal affairs, Mr Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, has returned home from Nairobi where he delivered a special message from the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, to President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.

Head of State Appeals for End of Fighting

LD301515 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Oct 95

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has called on Mr Yoweri Museveni and members of the NRA [National Resistance Army] to heed the plea of Ugandans for peace and brings to an end bloodshed in the country. As we prepare for the resumption of the Nairobi peace talks, I want every Ugandan to understand and to know that the Military Council is not interested in bloodshed, the general declared in a statement issued in Kampala this afternoon. He said all the members of the Military Council are totally committed to holding peace talks in order to end bloodshed in Uganda.

The chairman of the Military Council and head of state recalled that he and the patriotic Armed Forces members Dr Obote's government because he had divided the Army and wanted them to fight each other. He revealed that as chief of the defence forces at the time, he repeatedly advised Dr Obote against dividing the Army, but he did not listen.

As a result of this, the general, together with the members of the patriotic Armed Forces, deposed Dr Obote so that all Ugandans could come together and freely discuss how this country should be ruled to the satisfaction of all and to end bloodshed.

He was happy that with the cessation of the NRA, all fighting forces had heeded the appeal to return home and did so unconditionally. Gen Okello Lutwa said that it is unfortunate that the members of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] and NRA led by Mr Yoweri Museveni have not responded to the call to return home.

In this connection, the head of state told the people of Uganda to understand that Mr Yoweri Museveni is not fighting against Gen Tito Okello Lutwa, but rather he is fighting against the people of Uganda. Hostile NRA activities in the Luwero triangle and in other parts of Uganda, he pointed out, have caused massive destruction both in life and property, which would take a long time to repair.

He reaffirmed the Military Council's determination to end bloodshed in Uganda, adding that it is for this reason that he made a passionate appeal to President Mwalimu Nyerere of Tanzania and Daniel arap Moi of Kenya to provide the opportunity for the Military Council to sit down with the NRA so as to bring about peace and end bloodshed in Uganda.

He strongly condemned the NRA action of Wakiso of killing and burning villagers alive.

Mr Yoweri Museveni, he concluded, should realize that peace cannot come to Uganda through the barrel of the gun. He should also know that his uncontrolled hoodlums have forced the Military Council to deploy government forces in villages, whereas in a normal situation such soldiers should be in the barracks. Only the regular and administration police would enforce law and order in the urban areas and in the villages.

NRA Denies Loss of Strategic Bridge Over Kazinga

LD301949 Nairobi VOA STANDARD in English 2000 GMT 29 Oct 95

[Report attributed to STANDARD reporter: "New NRA Denies Losing Bridge"]

[Text] The Uganda National Resistance Movement (NRM) has refuted reports that the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) has captured the strategic bridge over the Kazinga river on the road to Masaka. A statement dated yesterday and signed by the movement's coordinator, Dr S.M.B. Kisekka, claimed that the movement's military wing, the National Resistance Army, was still controlling the bridge and occupying several square miles on both sides.

Dr Kisekka described the reports as cheap propaganda "which has been launched by the military junta" and which should be "treated with the contempt it deserves."

"Let all Ugandans be assured that the time is not far when all those people now committing grave crimes against innocent Ugandans will be severely punished", the statement said.

of subsoil (AGEN).

New Off-Shore, Land Oil Beds Discovered

AB241719 Paris AFP in French 1226 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Libreville, 24 Oct (AFP) — The Thursday edition of the daily newspaper L'UNION quotes an announcement by the Gabonese minister of mines and petroleum that two oil wells have been found in Gabon.

Following prospection at the first well, an off-shore well off the coast of Port-Gentil, series of oil beds have been found at a depth of 2,367 and 2,600 meters. Test production yielded about 300 cubic meters of anhydrous oil a day. ELF [Gaseinic and Lubricant Company of France] Gabon, is carrying out this prospection in association with Hispanoil (25 percent), and SNEA [expansion unknown] (20 percent).

A second well, discovered on land near Sette-Cama (about 150 kilometers south of Port-Gentil), produced 450 cubic meters a day from a 1,400 meter-deep bed of oil-rich sand during tests. Shell-Gabon is operating this well in association with ELF-GABON (30 percent), and SNEA (20 percent). In both cases exploration wells will be needed to evaluate the size of the discoveries and to confirm the commercial value of the production.

It will be recalled that in 1984 Gabon produced 9.9 million tons of oil. The production in 1985 is expected to be, at the same level. It is said in oil circles that "with the current level of discoveries, this level of production could be maintained for at least 4 to 5 years, thus postponing the after-oil era which pessimists have been predicting for a long time now."

It will be recalled that during the last OPEC meeting Gabon asked for an increase in its production quota. One may also recall that the country has informed the European Commission of its intention to draw contracts for the export of oil on ECUS [European Currency Units] instead of on American dollars.

ZAIRE

Soviet Maritime Fleet Deputy Minister Arrives

AB251603 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1646 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Oct (AZAP) — The Soviet deputy minister of the maritime fleet, Vassoyel Belitskiy, arrived in Kinshasa on Wednesday at the head of a delegation of four Soviet experts to participate in the deliberations of the seventh session of the Zairian-Soviet Joint Commission on Maritime Transport.

On his arrival at Ndolo Beach, Mr Belitskiy declared that cooperation between Zaire and the USSR in the maritime transport sector was developing fruitfully and each meeting contributes to further strengthening it. As a proof of this active cooperation, he added, about 20 Zairian students are receiving higher education on maritime transport in the USSR and will be in service in 2 years.

On cooperation between the shipping companies of the two countries, the Soviet statesman indicated that the agreement reached between the two countries in this sector provides for a reciprocal Soviet representation respectively in the USSR and Zaire. [sentence as received] But, he pointed out, this agreement has not yet been implemented. The Soviet minister added that the agreement also provides for the sending of Soviet maritime transport experts to Zaire if Zaire requested them.

BURKINA FASO

Official Delivers Rawlings' Message to Sankara

AB242119 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Text] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso, Comrade Thomas Sankara, this afternoon received Comrade Tsikata, member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] in charge of external security and foreign affairs in Ghana. At the end of the meeting, the special envoy of Comrade Jerry John Rawlings told the press the purpose of his visit.

[Begin Tsikata recording in English fading into French translation] I came here to deliver a special message from the PNDC chairman, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, to the president of Burkina Faso. It falls within the framework of regular consultations which are aimed not only at reviewing decisions that we have made in conducting our external affairs, but also to review other decisions that relate to the organization of the [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution].

As you know, during the recent meeting between Flt Lt Jerry John Rawlings and his friend, Captain Thomas Sankara, it was agreed that a joint mediation mission should be sent to Libya and Tunisia concerning the conflict that has arisen between the two countries. It is time to set up this mission, and this was one of the issues that I discussed with President Thomas Sankara.

We also examined political issues affecting our two countries. We discussed the political orientations that are common to our two revolutions. [end recording]

Militants Condemn Apartheid, Donate Pay to ANC

AB242229 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Excerpts] In Burkina Faso, 24 October was declared a day of active solidarity with our struggling brothers in the southern part of the continent. Marches were organized against the abominable system of apartheid, letters of protest were sent to embassies of countries that are friendly with Pretoria, and an imposing rally was held.

On behalf of the Burkinabe youth, the national general secretariat of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution condemned the criminal policy of Pieter Botha. The condemnation was conveyed in a letter handed over to the embassies of countries that maintain ties with South Africa. The letter also condemned their criminal collaboration between these countries and Pretoria. In addition, the letter demonstrates our solidarity with the struggling people of South Africa. Apartheid is a crime against humanity. One cannot defend human rights on the one hand and support apartheid on the other.

At the end of the rally, the minister of people's defense who represented the president of Burkina Faso at the ceremony, handed over to brother Ahmed Nkomo, West African representative for the ANC, a check in the amount of [illegible] CFA francs. The amount is equal to 1 day's pay for all the workers of the gold mines. The tens of thousands of militants who took part in the march disperse while chanting three sacred words which we all know and which are as follows: Strong our people together with all the other peoples of the world who are trying to achieve freedom and progress. Fatherland or death, we will win!

GHANA

Joint Commission Meeting With Romania Ends

AB242211 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Text] The fourth session of the Ghana-Romania Joint Consultative Commission for Scientific, Technical and Economic Cooperation ended in Accra today. Addressing the closing session, the secretary for industry, science and technology, Dr Francis Acquah, announced that Ghana and Romania have agreed to form a joint agricultural company to cultivate traditional crops in Ghana. He said Romania will provide the machinery and equipment, and also the management team. Dr Acquah said under the trade exchange, Ghana will import from Romania some 140 tractors, spare parts, and agricultural implements worth $1.5 million by the end of this year. Mobile workshops will be established for the repair of tractors, and regional centers built for the training of technicians. The secretary announced that Romania has also agreed to fund a plant for bitumen, an extension of the Tema Refinery, and a lubricating oil complex with the capacity for producing 24,000 tons per year.

The Romanian vice prime minister and leader of his country's delegation, Mr Ion Nicolae, said the meeting has strengthened the cooperation between the two countries in their economic development. He hoped both countries would fulfill their parts of the agreement. Mr Nicolae had earlier paid a courtesy call on a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mrs Susanna Al-hassan. He said Romania is prepared to offer other forms of assistance to manufacture caustic soda, LPG [liquefied petroleum gas] gas cylinder plants will also be set up to manufacture cooking stoves. Mr Nicolae said other forms of assistance will go toward the expansion of the Bonsa Tire Factory, the improvement of the transportation and loading of bauxite from the mine to the Takoradi Port, and provision of wagons and engines for the railways. Romania will also import rubber from Ghana and help to expand the rubber factory. Replying, Mrs Al-hassan said she was impressed with the elaborate program Romania had for Ghana, and is looking forward to their successful implementation. She hoped the program would help the government's economic recovery program. The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, later presented a parcel to Mr Nicolae.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Thailand

AB250750 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Oct 87

[Text] Ghana and Thailand have agreed to establish diplomatic relations on ambassadorial level with effect from today. A

statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and arrangements for the exchange of diplomatic representatives will be decided upon in due course. It explained that the decision to establish the relations is aimed at further cementing the existing friendly relations between them.

IVORY COAST

Mr Houphouet-Boigny Message at UN

AB241614 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The president of the republic, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, today addressed the United Nations General Assembly through a message read by our foreign minister, Simeon Ake, who is representing the Ivory Coast at the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the international organization. In the message, President Houphouet-Boigny made an urgent appeal to the superpowers to work toward peace. However, the Ivorian president deplored the powerlessness of the United Nations in taking any action against the risk of any nuclear conflict. But the international organization, the president of the republic said, has contributed to the installation an atmosphere of confidence in the world and in making people aware of the problems of human rights. Still speaking on behalf of the president of the republic, Simeon Ake denounced the various conflicts between the East and West, in particular at the UN Security Council. Here is an excerpt of the head of state's speech read at the rostrum of the United Nations by Simeon Ake:

[Begin Ake recording] The main tenets of peace and international security are a fundamental necessity for mankind and constitute, in the minds of the originators of the Charter, the main objective of the organization. Instead of the illusionary security which the arms race provides, the Charter wants to establish a collective system of peace and international security by giving a particular responsibility to the superpowers and by making the Security Council play a leading role. This system will unreservedly lead to a limitation of armaments and to disarmament. But it supposes that the permanent members of the council should act in a concerted and unanimous manner on all their decisions in the event of any threat against peace, any infringement upon peace and other acts of aggression. Rather, instead of doing that, they have made us witness the disheartening show of opposed political ideologies. They no longer demonstrate the real desire to seek and to give concrete meaning to peace. People are fighting because of third party [illegible].

Today, we are witnessing a latent, [word indistinct] and depressing conflict between a world that wants to remain what it is, that is a liberal world, and a world that wants to establish itself upon the ruins of the former. This is a danger that is as grave as that of nuclear, if not more. It is very important to search for [illegible] peace not through force — as it was the case with nuclear — but through the real desire to sit down at a table without reservations, in order to unambiguously discuss the real meaning and the contents of peace for the happiness of mankind, with each side being free to abide by its ideology and philosophy of life [end recording].

Further on Message

AB241615 Paris AFP in French 0721 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, New York, 24 Oct (AFP) — President Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast reaffirmed on Wednesday his country's attachment "to the principles and objectives" of the United Nations and at the same time deplored the international organization's helplessness in averting the dangers of a nuclear conflict. Addressing the UN General Assembly within the framework of its 40th anniversary ceremonies, the Ivorian president declared that "there can never be real progress toward the difficult path of disarmament if there is not a common political will to pursue this."

"If it is necessary to meet in Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, or elsewhere to talk about disarmament, there should exist beforehand the desire to exterminate the citadel of suspicion, distrust, and fear that gives rise to the arms race." Mr Houphouet-Boigny made an "urgent" appeal to the superpowers to work toward peace.

The president, however pointed out that since the creation of the United Nations, it has contributed to the establishment of a climate of trust in the world and has "awakened the people's conscience to the important issues of the protection of human rights."

He briefly touched on the South African issue and denounced "the odious system of apartheid" and the "thinly-veiled refusal of the South African Government" to cooperate with the United Nations to enable Namibia to attain its independence.

Official on Charge of Israeli Interests Arrives

AB241259 Paris AFP in French 1107 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Abidjan, 24 October (AFP) — Mr Shimon Agar, the new person in charge of Israeli interests in Ivory Coast, has just resumed his functions at the Belgian Embassy in Abidjan, it was learned from informed sources on Thursday.

Mr Agar was formerly the press adviser at the Israeli Embassy in Brussels.

He replaces Mr Benad Avnial who was appointed early this year head of the Africa Division of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The same sources have that Mr Avnial recently visited Abidjan on the occasion of the eighth congress of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast — African Democratic Rally (PDCI-RDA) — the only party.

After the congress, Ivorian head of state Felix Houphouet-Boigny clearly dropped a hint during a press conference about the possibility of a resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel which were broken off following the 1973 Israeli-Arab war.

LIBERIA

PANA: Senate Denies Knowledge of Ballot Burning
AB241604 Dakar PANA in English 1509 GMT 24 Oct 97

[Text] Monrovia, 24 Oct (LINA/PANA) — The Special Elections Commission (Secom) has denied having any official knowledge about the burning of thousands of ballot papers in Margibi County 21 Oct, the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper reported today in Monrovia.

FOOTPRINTS had reported 22 Oct that thousands of ballot papers from the 19 Oct general elections were consumed in 11 ballot boxes and transported near the [passage redacted].

Randolph abandoned an accusation by the Liberian Action Party (LAP) that two days after the general elections, eight cartons of ballot papers, containing 2,500 ballots each (about 20,000 ballots), were dispatched from Secom offices in Monrovia to Randolph while he was in Lofa County, about 250 miles north of Monrovia.

Or reservation expressed by the Unity Party (UP) and LAP (Liberia Action Party) over the appointment of a 50-member Special Committee to count the ballots cast during the general elections. Randolph said [illegible] to the privilege of these parties to raise objections.

Randolph said the appointment of the committee was in no way contrary to the guidelines and elections law promulgated by Secom and approved by the dissolved Premier Redemption Council (PRC). He said there was no provision in the guidelines which requires Secom not to ask for assistance, and explained that the appointment of the 50-member committee was not an amendment of the elections law nor an addendum of the law, but a privilege of the commission.

LAP and UP had argued, however, that the appointment of the Special Committee was contrary to the elections law since members of the committee were hand-picked, and did not include the four political parties that participated in the elections. The two parties said independent groups like the Liberian Council of Churches, the Liberian Business Caucus, the Liberian Muslim Council and the Press Union of Liberia should have been involved also.

Meanwhile, head of state Samuel K. Doe has instructed security forces in the country to institute measures that would protect the Liberian people against any form of harassment, intimidation and insult.

An Executive Mansion release issued in Monrovia 22 Oct, quoted the head of state as saying he had received reports that several government officials and military soldiers were being harassed, intimidated and insulted by supporters of LAP who were claiming victory of 19 Oct elections although the results had not yet been announced by Secom.

Doe who accused LAP of bribing some of the employees of Secom, especially pollworkers to influence the electoral process, warned that the government will no longer tolerate [illegible] of the LAP supporters which, he said, were a complete violations of their human and civil rights.

Doe called on all Liberian citizens to exercise patience about the election results, and added that if there should be any objection about results, the discussion should be left with Secom who [words redacted] the responsibility to supervise the elections.

MALI

Planning Minister Departs for African, Mideast Tour
AB241501 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 24 Oct 97

[Text] The minister of state for planning, General Amadou Baba Diarra, left Bamako on tour today on an extended tour of African and international organizations and of Arab countries — [and] donors for the forthcoming roundtable scheduled to take place here in Bamako from 2 to 5 December 1997. The tour begins in Abidjan, the headquarters of the African Development Bank, and will continue to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, and Sudan, the headquarters of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa. Diarra will later go to Geneva where, from 12 to 13 November he will preside over the preparatory conference for the Bamako roundtable with the principal donors.

During the tour, the deputy secretary general of the party will be received by the king of Saudi Arabia to whom he will deliver a message from the head of state. He will deliver similar messages to the emirs of Kuwait and the UAE.

NIGER

President Kountche Speech Marks UN Anniversary
AB241001 Paris AFP in French 1519 GMT 24 Oct 97

[Text] Niamey, 24 Oct (AFP) — The present international order established by the United Nations Organization "does not correspond any longer with the values of today's world and must be reformed," President Seyni Kountche stated on Thursday in a short speech broadcast by the Niger national radio on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. The Niger head of state emphasized in his statement that "evidently, the present order is characterized by inequalities, and is causing legitimate frustration and understandable impatience within the developing countries. In this respect, it carries great threats to peace. That is why, for our part, we think it must be reformed," the head of state said. "And the earlier this was done, the better our international community will fare," he added.

Kountche said Niger believes in the United Nations, and shares with the 158 other nations of the world the hope of seeing this incomparable institution live up to the noble ideals it embodies. "Certainly, the United Nations has not been able to resolve all the problems confronting humanity," the president stressed. "This is chiefly understood by the survival of apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa, the persistence of serious armed conflicts in some regions of the world, repeated abuses of human

rights, the ongoing nuclear threat, endemic underdevelopment, and famine which is disintegrating nations."

The head of state then expressed satisfaction with the 25-year active membership of his country in the United Nations and said Niger can boast that it has never violated any of the rules and principles of the Charter. "This 40th anniversary must resound in the heart of every continent, every nation, every man and every woman, and must be a starting point for a solemn undertaking to make the United Nations a lasting instrument which measures up to the aspirations of the international community to help the countries which are still suffering, to free themselves from the misery of underdevelopment," the Niger president concluded.

NIGERIA

Babangida Receives Message From Moroccan King

AB141207 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida today received a special message from King Hassan of Morocco. In it, King Hassan asked for Nigeria's assistance in resolving the Western Saharan dispute. He said Morocco is willing to hold a referendum under the auspices of the United Nations to resolve the matter. General Babangida assured Morocco that ways of dealing with matters of common interest to the two countries would be further explored. The message was delivered by the Moroccan minister of islamic and islamic affairs, Mr Abdelkader Alami M'Daghri.

Foreign Minister Addresses United Nations

AB141022 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Nigeria has expressed concern that in spite of agreements reached on the modalities for establishing a new international economic order, no effective step has been taken to bring about its implementation. The minister of external affairs, Professor Ibrahyem, said that the inability of the United Nations to influence the actions of member states and to ensure their compliance with the resolutions of both the Security Council and the General Assembly had greatly eroded the organization's strength and international image. The minister said that there had been a growing international concern about the failure of the world body to solve many of the world's pressing problems in the economic and political fields. He said it was unfortunate that at a time when the political, economic, and social problems of the world demanded the fostering and strengthening of multilateralism, there had been a retreat from it in favor of bilateral or unilateral efforts.

Prof Ibrahyem, who was addressing the United Nations, stated that the principles enshrined in the Charter of the organization had often been violated in the past 4 decades. He pointed out that the world today was far from being a peaceful and secure place with serious armed conflicts, tensions, conflicts of interest, rivalry between the great power blocs, interference in the internal affairs of other states, and acts of aggression dominating the world scene.

The minister said the Federal Government was deeply concerned about the escalating arms race which now posed the greatest threat to the survival of mankind. He said Nigeria welcomed the resumption of arms limitation talks between the two superpowers, but urged them to demonstrate the necessary political will and accommodation to reach concrete agreements on quantitative reductions of nuclear weapons.

Prof Ibrahyem said the 40th anniversary of the United Nations provided the international community the opportunity to redouble its efforts to secure independence for Namibia and to take every measure to isolate the apartheid regime politically, economically, and diplomatically. The minister said Nigeria, therefore, demanded that the Security Council should take urgent steps to impose mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa in accordance Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

Prof Ibrahyem stated that Nigeria's commitment to the cause of peace was reflected in her active roles in the affairs of the United Nations to end the arms race, prevent nuclear war, and prevent nuclear weapon (spread) and other explosive devices.

Nigeria became the 98th member of the United Nations in 1960.

Officials Held in Benin To Be Released 'Soon'

AB142212 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The Federal Government has taken up with Benin Republic the issue of three Nigerian customs officials being held at a detention camp in that country. Internal Affairs Minister Lieutenant Colonel John Shagaya stated in Ilorin, Kwara State, that the matter was being discussed at the ambassadorial level. He said the officials might be released soon.

SENEGAL

Information Minister Ends Visit to UK

AB250900 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of information and telecommunications and in charge of relations with parliament ends his visit to London today. Doudou Ka, who is the guest of the British Government, has met with several personalities among which the secretary of state for African affairs and the Commonwealth. The latter paid tribute to President Abdou Diouf and said his term of office at the OAU chairman will mark a decisive period for the continent.

In turn, Doudou Ka praised the excellent cooperation that exists between Great Britain and Senegal. In addition, he visited the British Telecommunications Service and the BBC. He is scheduled to leave London today.

ANGOLA

Luanda Reports Reagan Speech at United Nations

MB2410203 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Today in New York, the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization was commemorated. The high point of the celebration was a speech by American President Ronald Reagan. Reagan's speech did not announce any new modifications to the reactionary course, contrary to high expectations. He reaffirmed U.S. support to the counterrevolutionary organizations in Angola, Afghanistan, and Ethiopia. The other part of his speech was dedicated to the upcoming summit with his Soviet counterpart in Geneva in November. The United States expects new and better relations with the USSR after the summit and thus it is imperative to minimize any divergences that might hinder this movement.

Agriculture Official Departs for Talks in GDR

MB2409064 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Antonio Joaquim Rosa, Angola's deputy minister of agriculture, left for the GDR yesterday. He will attend the proceedings of the Angola-GDR subcommission for agriculture.

At the 4 February International Airport in Luanda, Antonio Rosa told ANGOP that he will discuss with GDR officials issues related to cooperation in the next 5 years.

Antonio Rosa also revealed the existence of a special accord between the MPLA youth brigades which are carrying out work in Lobe, Malanje, Benguela, and Huila Provinces within the framework of GDR agricultural support to Angola.

MOZAMBIQUE

Zimbabwe Forces Destroy 'Bandit Camp' in Gaza

MB2410041 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1600 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The Mozambique-Zimbabwe joint forces destroyed another armed bandit camp in the locality of Gumbo, Govuro district, in Sofala, on 16 October.

According to the "Voice of Gumbo" radio program, following this operation the joint forces captured a quantity of war material and household goods. The same source also revealed that between August and October, the Mozambique-Zimbabwe joint forces freed over 7,000 citizens from the captivity of the armed bandits in Govuro district.

In Inhamunga district, 194 citizens were freed following a military offensive. West of there, the Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in Machanga have killed 2 armed bandits and freed 14 citizens who were forced to live with these criminals.

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Comments on UN Anniversary Proceedings

P.W. Botha on Reagan Speech

MB2410994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1444 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Springs, Oct 24, SAPA — If President Ronald Reagan could succeed in persuading the Soviet Union to disengage from regional conflicts then his action would be "wholeheartedly welcomed" by all peoples of southern Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

Addressing a by-election meeting in Springs, he referred to President Reagan's speech at the United Nations today and said he welcomed the remarks the U.S. leader had made on Soviet involvement in regional conflicts around the world, and particularly in the conflict in Angola.

"In Angola we also believe in the necessity for negotiations, with withdrawal of foreign troops, the limitation of the flow of outside arms and the reintegration of Angola into the southern African and world community," Mr Botha said. The question was, however, whether the Soviet Union shared these views. History had shown the Soviet Union had little respect for negotiated solutions.

"However, if President Reagan can succeed in persuading the Soviet Union to disengage from regional conflicts, then his action will be wholeheartedly welcomed by all the peoples of southern Africa." The people of the region are opposed to superpower intervention in our region.

"It has already caused untold suffering and poses a real threat to the freedom and stability of our sub-continent," Mr Botha said.

PW Botha Comments

MB2411791 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Excerpts] President Reagan of America has promised a fresh start to his country's relations with the Soviet Union. His address before the UN General Assembly indicates a marked change of emphasis from arms control to peace negotiations.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha says of the reaction to President Reagan's address that the analyses of the major causes of conflict in the world and their results by the American head of state, is impressive. Mr Botha said it is not every day that a Western statesman speaks so forthrightly on the floor of the United Nations.

President Reagan correctly summed up the present situation in Angola when he said that about 1,200 Russian military advisers are assisting with the planning of and control over military operations in which about 15,000 Cuban soldiers are taking part. Mr Botha said that, by and large, the South African Government supports the idea that all foreign military involvement in Angola

should be ended, accompanied by the need for conciliation. Mr Botha said another important aspect of President Reagan's address was the emphasis he placed on resolving differences and conflicts by peaceful means. The statesman said all South Africans should welcome that. He added that it would be interesting to note the reaction of the Soviet Union and the member states of the United Nations to Mr Reagan's proposals.

P.W. Botha Criticises UN

MB2306/7 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2115 GMT 24 Oct 84

[By Mark van der Velden]

[Text] It was a supreme irony that South Africa still adhered to the United Nations principles on the organisation's 40th anniversary while the UN itself had discarded them for the sake of expediency of the worst possible kind, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight. Addressing a by-election meeting in Springs, he said he had often stated the South African Government's policy. This was to establish political institutions through which the South African population groups or peoples could exercise political authority on matters which concerned such groups only.

It was also to create structures designed to accommodate the ideal of collective decision-making on matters of mutual concern which affected all population groups.

This policy gave expression to the government's belief that "all peoples have the right of self-determination and that, by virtue of that right, they should be able to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development," Mr Botha said.

"I wish to point out that I have not quoted from the two articles in both the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the United Nations Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights."

It was with the object of realising these ideals that he had invited leaders of all communities who shared the democratic ideal of his government to the negotiating table, Mr Botha said.

"I am negotiating, and the government too... I will continue to negotiate as well the government in the name of and for the sake of South Africa and for the stability of the country." It was the government's desire "to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the people of this country, the political, economic and educational advancement, their just treatment and their protection against abuse."

It was also "to develop self-government, to take into account other political aspirations of the people and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions."

"Again, I wish to point out that I have not quoted from the Charter of the United Nations," Mr Botha said.

"On this night of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, when nations state that South Africa adheres to those principles while the UN itself has discarded them for the sake of expediency of the worst possible kind."

President Botha Lifts Emergency in Six Districts

MB2416/2 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1831 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 24 SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today announced the lifting of the state of emergency in six magisterial districts.

In a statement from Pretoria, Mr Botha said:

"When on July 21, 1985, I announced that the government had decided to declare a state of emergency in certain magisterial districts, I indicated that the state of emergency would be lifted once law and order in the particular areas had been re-established.

"Conditions in some of the affected magisterial districts have improved to the extent that the government has decided to lift the state of emergency in those districts.

"A proclamation lifting the state of emergency in the districts of Heidelberg, Bethal, Alexandria, Hammanskraal, Vanderbijlpark and Potchefstroom, as of October 25, 1985, was today signed by me and published in the Government Gazette."

"The lifting of the state of emergency in these areas is owed to the effectiveness of these measures in ensuring a return to stability in these areas."

President Botha Criticises Holding Talks With ANC

MB2430/1 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2019 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Springs, Oct 24 SAPA — It was stated and "must not be seen" that the South African Government had lured the African National Congress into violence and communism after it came to power in 1948, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

Addressing some 1,000 people at a by-election meeting in Springs, Mr Botha referred to criticism of his condemnation of South African readiness to talk to the ANC, and said: "Everyone who wants to hasten to Lusaka should acquaint themselves with the facts."

He quoted from the ANC's history as far back as the 1920's, saying it was a fact that the influence of the SA Communist Party had been present in the ANC since at least 1929. Other facts were that office-bearers of the ANC had served with the SACP and vice versa, long before 1948. "Now the ANC alleges that government action based there was communism and violence after 1948. That is utter nonsense. We must expose these lies and myths."

Returning to a South African Government group which recently held talks with the ANC, Mr Botha quoted the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, on "the the sale" statement. It amounted to a statement that if people wanted to come and talk to the ANC and help overthrow the South African Government, then they were welcome, but the ANC would not abandon its armed struggle.

On the recent PFP [Progressive Federal Party] visit to Lusaka, Mr Botha said the party leader, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, had said in parliament earlier this year he agreed there was no point in negotiating with members of the ANC who were hardline communists. In spite of this and what the ANC had told the businessmen, Dr Slabbert had nevertheless departed for Lusaka.

Mr Botha again quoted Mr Tambo's statement of the PFP's visit. Mr Tambo had said the PFP "are coming around," but that he was still sceptical of the PFP's attitude and motives.

Mr Botha said he was still being criticized for preventing "well-meaning young people from being led into the trap," referring to the group of Stellenbosch university students whose passports were withdrawn last week to prevent them meeting the ANC.

Mr Botha also referred to President Ronald Reagan's recent hardline attitude to terrorism in the Middle East and to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's refusal to talk to representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

"Representatives of the PLO, as the ANC, are refusing even basic talks to renounce violence," Mr Botha said.

Only recently the British Foreign Office had excluded the ANC in the category of those who committed violence, and with whom no government striving to be respectable would talk.

"In spite of this, everyone expects the hardest ... it simply does not make sense," Mr Botha said.

On the prospect of his having talks with the ANC, he enumerated his conditions.

"The ANC must lay down their weapons, stop its terrorism, stop murdering innocent people, sever their international connection with the Communist Party, and come back to South Africa and participate in discussions here in a constitutional manner."

Mr Botha said he did not claim to have a perfect government under the National Party, but urged his audience and the electorate not to weaken their government in times of crisis.

"But I salvage the government's efforts to bring about a peaceful South Africa ... let's stand together for South Africa in a spirit of togetherness."

Earlier he told his audience that "a country needs unity in times of stress and national danger. We cannot live in a spirit of negativism because the task-makers here will destroy the national will of the people."

ANC Denies Offering Cease-fire at Bahamas Summit

MB2411181 Lusaka Central Radio in English 1100 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Text] The ANC has rejected the reports of its cease-fire offer made at the Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas. It has told Howard Barrell in Harare that it has not given any undertaking to Commonwealth leaders that it will declare a 6-month cease-fire if South Africa entered a dialogue with representative black leaders.

A top source at ANC headquarters in Lusaka said today that a press report of a possible 6-month cease-fire was nonsense. The ANC has checked with its representatives at the Commonwealth conference and has come to the conclusion the statements had been taken out of context. We would not be opposed, said the ANC source, if this was done deliberately to cause confusion among our people inside the country. We remain, said the top ANC source, committed to all forms of armed and political struggle. We have not are the victims of violence. How can we then renounce our right to defend ourselves, the source said.

Commonwealth Conference Issues Accord on RSA

For the text of the Brief "Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa," please see the Annex section of the 24 October Latin America *DAILY REPORT*.

P.W. Botha Says No Threat Intended on Chromium

MB2509111 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2101 GMT 24 Oct 87

[By Mare van der Velden]

[Text] Springs, Oct 24, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, emphasized at a by-election meeting on Springs tonight that he had not threatened in Parliament a few days ago to stop chromium exports from South Africa to the West. He said he had said the disastrous consequences of such a possibility to make it clear to the West that proposed trade boycotts against South Africa were "a march of folly."

"I was not stating this as a threat but as a fact to make them understand that boycotts against South Africa would be a march of folly," he said to loud applause from some 1,500 supporters.

He added wanted to illustrate the unemployment that would result from such action in the Western countries as well as the thousands who would go jobless in South Africa itself.

PM Botha Urges Participation Without Domination

MB2509041 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2227 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Text] Durban, Oct 24, SAPA — The government was unequivocally committed to a policy of "participation without domination" for all groups, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight. Addressing a mostly by-election meeting

of over [illegible] in Durban, he called on voters to make the Natal an "historic gateway to a new South Africa."

In a struggly reformist speech, during which he quickly silenced a right-wing heckler, he said it was now time for South Africans to keep their eyes on the future.

"We have a task which is only beginning — the joining of people is only beginning," he said amid applause. South Africans had two choices at present — "to shoot it out and lose everything" or to sit down around a table and negotiate new structures in which no one group would dominate another.

"Participation without domination, on this a new South Africa can be built," said Mr Botha. Everybody wanted to know about the future but people would have to put inherent suspicion behind them first. Mr Botha appealed for unity between people who believed power had to be shared.

"Those of us who believe power must be shared must see that unless one does not play a role. The time in past when whites can dominate the government of this country." It was struggle that South Africans were having difficulty adapting to social changes.

Police Note Latest Incidents Around Country

24 Oct Report

MB2610711 Johannesburg SAPA in English [741 GMT] 24 Oct 91

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 24, SAPA — Latest police unrest situation report:

In the Western Province at Old Crossroads, an attack was made on police vehicles with stones and petrol bombs. Two people were killed by shotgun fire due to this incident. In the same area a private vehicle was stoned and petrol-bombed. An adult male and a youth were arrested.

In Cape Town, in the district on the [illegible], police and private vehicles were stoned and a youth was arrested. A burning barricade was also erected on a road and a youth was arrested.

In another incident, in the Cape Town city area, a crowd gathered and disrupted traffic and chanted slogans. A water cannon was used to disperse them. No arrests were made and there are no known injuries. At Strandfontein in the Western Cape, about 200 people stoned a police vehicle and two youths were arrested.

In the Eastern Province, at New Brighton, a burning vehicle was found and the SADF doused the fire. Damage is estimated at R 20,000. In the Langebibie township, the body of a black man, Mr Zolo Bali, aged about 25, was found under a pile of burning tires.

In Zwide, the residence of a councilor Mr T Linda, was petrol-bombed, but no damage was caused. Two people were arrested. In the northern [Orange] Free State at Kroonstad, the home of a UDF member Mr Adam Setlhomane was petrol-bombed and one of the occupants was slightly injured. Pamphlets of other political persuasions were found at the scene. A white motorcyclist in Sweden in Tembisa was stoned and sustained slight injuries. At Diepgezet school in Soweto, police confiscated eight petrol-bombs and a quantity of petrol as well as stones. Nine youths were arrested.

The Pretoria police spokesman could not confirm whether several overseas television crews were taken into custody in the Bo-Kaap this morning.

29 Oct Morning Report

MB2910071 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0605 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 29, SAPA — The SAP Public Relations Division's unrest report:

As has been the pattern for the past few weeks, unrest incidents were again mostly confined to the Western Cape, where stone-throwers and arsonists have continued to destroy the infrastructure of the coloured and black residential areas. Isolated incidents of unrest also occurred on the Border and Natal areas, as well as near Pretoria and the West Rand near Johannesburg.

In the Western Cape, stonethrowers caused extensive damage to the administration board office in the black residential town of Khayelitsha. Stonethrowers also caused extensive damage to private vehicles.

In Langa, stonethrowers damaged private vehicles. In one incident the driver of a delivery vehicle fired shots at his attackers. No injuries were reported. In two other incidents in the same area, police fired birdshot to disperse groups of stonethrowers. Arsonists also caused extensive damage, when they set fire to the community hall. Stoning of police and private vehicles also occurred in Old Crossroads, Elsies River, Mitchells Plain and Manenberg. The police on occasion made use of teargas to disperse these mobs.

At Athlone, a member of the security forces was slightly injured when stonethrowers attacked a patrol vehicle. In two other incidents, private vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers. Police twice used birdshot to disperse the mobs. No injuries were reported.

At Ravensmead, police used birdshot to disperse a group of stonethrowers who were attacking police vehicles. In two other incidents stonethrowing mobs caused extensive damage to private vehicles. In dispersing these mobs, three coloured males were arrested and a fourth slightly wounded and arrested.

In the coloured residential area near Bellville, police arrested five coloured males when stonethrowers, who were causing damage to private vehicles, were dispersed. One coloured male was slightly injured. In another incident arsonists caused extensive damage when they set fire to the Standard Bank and Old Mutual building. In Heathfield one coloured man was arrested, when the police dispersed an illegal gathering.

In Cape Town, police dogs were used to disperse a mob who had gathered on the Golden Acre on Adderley Street. One man was bitten by a dog. In St Georges Street, one coloured man was arrested, when a group of Coloureds overturned a private vehicle.

At Bonteheuwel, on the white business area, arsonists caused extensive damage to a furniture shop, when they first shattered the display windows before striking petrol bombs into the shop.

In the black residential area of Guguletu, arsonists caused extensive damage to a councillor's home.

In the Strand, blacks in the residential area of Zwelitsamba near Gordons Bay, twice attacked and stoned the home of a black policeman, who on both occasions fired shots at the attackers. No injuries were reported.

In the Paarl-East coloured residential area a bus was extensively damaged by stonethrowers. In a second incident private vehicles were damaged when they crashed into tree stumps and boulders that were used to barricade the road. At Newton, also near Paarl, two private vehicles collided when the drivers swerved to avoid stonethrowers.

In the Border area, the Sisonke High School in the Dimbaza black residential area was destroyed by arsonists. Police fired teargas to disperse the group. There were no reported injuries.

In Duncan Village, East London, the driver of a private vehicle was injured in a stonethrowing incident. In a second incident, the police used birdshot to disperse stonethrowers. In the Sinkangwe black residential area near Pretoria, arsonists caused extensive damage to the Central Senior Secondary School.

In the Eastern Cape, in an isolated incident in the Tantazi black residential area near Grahamstown, a black man was arrested for stoning a police vehicle and at KwaZakhele, Port Elizabeth, blacks petrol bombed a private vehicle. The police dispersed the attackers by firing birdshot.

In the Sobukwe black residential area on the west Rand, stonethrowers attacked a private truck. The black driver of the vehicle arrested one of his attackers.

Weapons Ruse in Cape Town

SABC24/10/85 Ankermeyer S-AFR-6 on English 1200 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct. 24 SAPA — Access routes to Adderley Street in the centre of Cape Town were closed by traffic officers for a while this afternoon as police cannons and the notorious water cannon moved into the city centre. The police action appeared to follow the arrival of a busload of black women from peripheral townships to protest against the presence of security forces in the townships.

The bus was stopped and redirected to the fringe of the city centre, but witnesses said about 20 women wearing "Troops Out" T-shirts congregated on Adderley Street, shouting. They merged with hundreds of people as police converged on the Golden Acre Shopping Plaza. A police helicopter hovered over agitated crowds while policemen asked people to go back to their offices.

A policeman on a van later asked the press to leave as crowds were gathering. He said if media representatives did not leave they would be removed. Crowds started gathering about 1 pm as the police armoured vehicles moved into the city centre. Policemen wearing riot helmets dismounted from vehicles and took up positions at intersections. Some were armed with teargas and rubber bullet firing weapons while others had shotguns.

About 1.15 pm, the armoured vehicles withdrew from Adderley Street to the Parade where they were joined by reinforcements. At one stage there were five canopies, the water cannon and a police lorry on the parade.

Minutes later the helicopter swooped over Adderley Street, broadcasting a message over loudspeakers for people to go about their normal business. Much of the request to disperse was lost in the noise of the helicopters engine. A number of shops closed as the crowd swelled.

By 2 pm, most other police vehicles left the area, crowds dispersed. There was no police officer available to comment on the incident. Shortly after 2 pm police used their water cannon on crowds in Adderley Street when hundreds of people continued to mill around.

Water Cannon Used

SABC24/10/85 Ankermeyer S-AFR-6 on English 1901 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct. 24, SAPA — Police used their newly acquired water cannon in the centre of Cape Town today to disperse crowds which had gathered in Adderley Street during the lunch hour. Earlier a group of youths gathered on top of the Golden Acre Shopping Centre and sang freedom songs. The police arrived on the scene and told them to disperse, but they fled into the shopping centre.

Large crowds gathered in Adderley Street and lined the street from the Strand Street intersection for two blocks to Short market Street.

A policeman repeatedly asked the crowds to disperse. "You are going to give me laryngitis, my throat will take it, please people, disperse, otherwise we will have to take action," he pleaded with the crowd. But even more people gathered and the water cannon, spraying a purple dye, was used. People rushed up the side streets, laughing and shouting as if they were enjoying a brand new game.

The policeman on the loudhailer seemed to see on the spirit of things. "You will notice the lady with the newly blond hair now sports a mane of purple, please people disperse, you are forcing us to take action."

Shortly after 2 pm a contingent of riot police, dressed in riot gear some with sjamboks and others with shotguns, arrived and the police spokesman also warned that the "water-machine" was on its

way. Traffic slowly returned to normal after the lunch hour, but the people still milled about. A number of shops in Adderley Street locked their doors and Stuttaford's even pulled down their burglar doors and many customers spent their lunch hour looking up on shops.

Crowd Gathers

MB241557 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1547 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, October 24, SAPA — Sjambok-wielding squads of police raced through the centre of Cape Town this afternoon, whipping pedestrians, after youths overturned two delivery vehicles in Hout Street and pelted another with tomatoes.

This followed an earlier demonstration by a group of women, who were dispersed after gathering off Adderley Street at lunchtime, where they sang songs and sloganeered. Crowds gathered and police used water cannon to disperse them.

At 2.55 a group of people blocked traffic on Adderley Street. A policeman on a car in the gun took over the wheel of a delivery van and drove it through the crowd. A mob then moved up Hout Street, where they pelted a meat delivery van with tomatoes and overturned two others. A bottle was also thrown at a car.

At 3.02 pm a squad of about 40 policemen armed with batons and sjamboks arrived on the scene, and at the order "mass down," (clean up chaos) and arrested several people, including TV cameraman Mr Craig Matthew and Afrapix photographer Mr Dave Hartman.

The police then regrouped, were addressed by an officer, and spread off in several directions through the city centre, chasing people, hitting pedestrians with their sjamboks and ordering people to "move." One policeman shouted: "All people who don't work here, move." "This is valid for whites as well," shouted another.

People fled as the police ran towards them. Some who tripped as they ran were whipped on the ground as they lay there. Many of the flower sellers at the flower stall next to the OK Bazaars fled in terror. Policemen walked up Adderley Street, ordering spectators to move on, and ordering shop attendants back into their shops.

Sections of several streets in the city centre, including Adderley and St Georges, were sealed to traffic during the operation. Three police caspirs were parked opposite Stuttaford's in Adderley Street, and other police vehicles were parked throughout the area. Most shopkeepers shut their shops when the trouble began.

Journalists Arrested

MB240716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2149 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 24, SAPA — Over a dozen journalists were arrested and five assaulted by police during unrest in Cape Town today. Two *CAPE TIMES* photographers, Alan Taylor and Obed Zilwa, were among those arrested. All were released without charge after questioning.

In Sidbrooke Road in the Bo-Kaap, four foreign television crew members were arrested and held in a police prison truck as police stood guard over pupils dispersing at a nearby school. Anybody seen with a camera in the area was warned to leave or face arrest. Police using a loudhailer told journalists that they were "complicating" their task and ordered them from the Bo-Kaap. The four arrested were released after questioning at Caledon Square.

Later, eight journalists covering city centre unrest were arrested and later released from Caledon Square after being held for two hours. The teams included journalists from the BBC, World Television News (WTN), the *CAPE TIMES* and Afrapix.

Those assaulted during the city centre unrest were: Jimmy Matthews (BBC), Jonathan Partridge (WTN), Chris Eastman (*CAPE TIMES*), Robin Parker (formerly of the *CAPE TIMES*) and Craig Matthew (WTN).

The first journalist arrested today was CBS cameraman Chris Everman, who had travelled to the Bellville magistrate's court, where his soundman, Nick Dellacona, was appearing on a charge of being in the country without a work permit. Everman himself then appeared in court for employing an alien who did not have a work permit and for not dispersing when told to do so by police.

One foreign cameraman said he was filming cars being overturned in the city centre when arrested. Major Dirk Odendaal, deputy chief of the Peninsula Reaction Unit, confronted him and grabbed him by the throat before telling his subordinates to "take him away."

Another foreign cameraman said he was filming police arresting one of a St Georges Street crowd when a police major slung a sjambok around his neck and "strangled me." Later, while running down St Georges Street, he had been attacked by two sjambok-wielding policemen who hit him several times, drawing blood.

When approached for comment, Lieutenant Attie Ludwicher, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, asked for the addresses of the complainants and said he would despatch senior officers to "take statements."

23 Detained in Cape Raids

MB250755 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0732 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 25, SAPA — At least 23 people, including United Democratic Front members, teachers, students, religious and community workers, were detained by security police in dawn raids in Cape Town and Worcester today, according to members of their families and an attorney. It is understood they are being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. Those detained include the Rev Lionel Louw, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, Dr Charles Villa-Vicencio of the University of Cape Town's Religious Studies Department, and city advocate Mr Dullah Omar.

Mr Omar and several others detained today were recently released from a period of detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Those allegedly detained include:

Mrs Mildred Lewis, western Cape UDF executive member and past-president of the United Women Organisation; Mr Saleem Badat and Mr Ryland Fisher of Grassroots community newspaper; UDF workers Mr Rashid Seria and Miss Shaheeda Isaac; Hanover Park advice office worker Mr Kuven Pillay; teachers Mr Ebrahim Rassol, Mr Yaqoub Suvahi and Mr Basil Smuts; Dr Charles Villa Vicencio, Peninsula Technikon SRC [Students Representative Council] president Mr Bennet Bhiza.

Police Confirm Detentions

MB2309/21 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0915 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 25, SAPA — Police headquarters in Pretoria have confirmed the detention, in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, of "certain individuals" in the Cape peninsula today. In response to enquiries, a police spokesman confirmed the detentions which, in terms of Section 50, amount to an effective 14 days preventive detention, but said no further details or names could be released at this stage. He explained it had been possible to take effective steps to bring the unrest under control in areas affected by the state of emergency regulations, namely in the Eastern Cape.

"The unrest, however, then spread, especially in the Cape peninsula. "The necessity of the lawlessness made certain steps imperative and, inter alia, steps were taken against certain individuals in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act," he said.

Water Cannons Used on Students

MB2411/59 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1146 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 24 SAPA — Cape Town police used their water-cannon in the Bo-Kaap today outside the Vista High School after pupils had gotten out, intending to march to the Cape Town magistrates court. But the water-cannon appeared to have little effect and was later vetoed by the pupils.

They had come from various areas on the Cape Flats and intended to show support for the three men who were today charged with the murder on Salt River of Constable James Forster.

Several armoured police cars and two campers were on the area and salon-suited policemen patrolled on foot. One pupil was reportedly wounded in the back.

Later, police ordered the press to leave the area and the school principal, Mr Y Gamiet, negotiated with police to allow the children to leave the school hall in groups of 50. A bus carrying demonstrators from Crossroads, Nyanga and Guguletu was stopped by police in the city centre of Cape Town at about 12.40 pm, a member of a group on an accompanying bakkie said.

According to him, about 120 people on the bus had intended holding a sit-in on Adderley Street to "ask for protection against security forces in the townships."

Three people died overnight, bringing the known death toll to six this week, and police were twice attacked with hand grenades to arrest Gazed widely on the peninsula. Buildings and vehicles were torched in a wave of arson attacks in the past 24 hours.

A number of people were injured yesterday and today in continuing street violence between security forces and township residents. Heavy stone-throwing was reported in Mitchells Plain, Strandfontein Road and Athlone earlier today.

Youths petrol bombed a lorry packed with baking flour in Landsdowne this morning. The shocked driver fled after his cab was torched. Firemen contained the fire before it could spread to the rest of the lorry.

At Belhar Senior Secondary school, police on campers fired teargas into the school grounds and warned a group of pupils to go home. Teargas was also fired at pupils gathered on the grounds of Ravenswood Senior Secondary school. Police held a schoolgirl at Bonnebosch High School after they entered the school grounds in a car.

Barricades were burnt today on Duncl Road, Bonnebosch. A Guguletu resident was reportedly shot in the head and taken to hospital this morning.

2 Killed in Durban Blast

MB2309/04 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Two blacks have been killed in an explosion at a school on the Bluff in Durban. The explosion was caused by a bomb believed to have been planted by the men. Our staff reports that the explosion occurred at about 2200 last night. There were no other casualties.

It is believed that the bomb was being planted close to two classrooms of the Grosvenor Girls High School in Bluff Road when it went off prematurely. The body of the man was flung 20 metres by the force of the blast which was heard over a wide area. So far neither of the men has been identified. Damage to the school, which has been designated a polling station for the by-elections in the Port Natal constituency, has been estimated at 25 000 rand.

Cape Town Schools Deserted on Exam Day

MB2411/00 Lusaka Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Although final exams are due to start today at all school schools, practically every Cape Town school is deserted. The

[illegible] minister of education has rejected [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ruling. Ruby Raban reports:

The examinations are due to commence today, yet all schools contacted reported that no pupils were present to write the examination. A controversial document has just been leaked [illegible] following a meeting of principals with the department yesterday.

The department has arranged new examination venues for the townships of centers away from the schools. The two centers arranged are the Goodwood showgrounds, where the police and army have camped these last few days, and the South African Cape Corps, the colored army unit barracks, at Ottaviel, just outside of Cape Town. At the meeting yesterday, principals were told that the department would accept no responsibility for the safety of those pupils coming to and going from the centers. This decision affects more than 50 high schools. According to the document, the matriculants will not be permitted to write examinations at towns and cities away from Cape Town. These new decisions are likely to influence the already volatile situation that exist at Cape Schools.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

BRIEFING [Editorial Report] South African English and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report on the state of emergency and related topics.

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 22 October carries an editorial: "It is not the content of the Commonwealth sanctions plan, but the circumstances surrounding the decision that South Africans should feel uneasy about." The fact that the sanctions principle was also underwritten by Mrs Thatcher, says the editorial, makes the threat of further action in the future much greater. Sanctions fever is gradually becoming stronger and all this places the government in a very difficult position. "The call is for rapid reform, but the foreign perception of reform is worlds apart from the practical demands in this country. And the more clearly this country presents its conviction that it cannot be prescribed to from outside, the more viciously the pressure is applied." The paper asks whether we can steer our troubled country on course under these circumstances.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 23 October [illegible], in an editorial that Britain and America have stood firm against the hoped-for sanctions plan by the Commonwealth. Neither of these two countries would be able to escape the moral or practical results of sanctions against South Africa, the editorial adds. The Botha Government has made no secret that sanctions would harm that country, and President Botha said at Bethlehem that one million Americans would lose their jobs if South Africa stopped its exports of chrome to that country. The paper concludes: "Admittedly, South Africa would be more affected by sanctions than these two countries. But on a more practical side, can these two countries, which say they want to play a responsible role, close their eyes to the results of this escape for revolution, as it was described this week by Mr Gavin Relly of Anglo-American? Surely they do not need President Botha to tell them that a South Africa aflame will cause searching for and with

In the same vein, Piet Muller in the *Pretoria BEELD* claims that any action by the authorities alone will not bring an end to the continuing unrest. What is needed is imaginative political action. After all the unrest and political violence of the past year, it is no longer possible for the black residential areas to return to normal and pretend that all that has happened never took place. The political education that the children have been receiving over the months on the streets, for days together with the stones of intimidation, has been so comprehensive that the young people themselves often do not know any longer where they fit into the events, and we will have to accept that normal school education may not be possible for the next generation. "If students and their parents cannot become involved in black education, there is little hope of calm returning to the black residential areas." The state of emergency, Muller adds, has helped create a climate which makes it impossible for black urban politicians to become involved in negotiations with the government. "Internationally, the state of emergency made the difference between threats of sanctions and the application of sanctions. This did not only to selective sanctions by all the Western power groups, but gave rise to an economic crisis of considerable." The actions and image of the security forces since the emergency, he adds, have also come under suspicion, and in many cases their actions in the western Cape have driven thousands of young people into the arms of the United Democratic Front. The situation among the black community is not only being aggravated from outside, but seems to be developing its own momentum. "There are even clear signs that the ANC is very seriously focusing it has its control over this phenomenon. It is no longer power for the security forces that is needed, but clear political initiatives," he concludes.

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 22 October reports that in an address at a by-election meeting in Bethlehem Monday night the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said that as never before in the history of the country, external unity should be manifested at the polling booth. "We have a role to fulfill. We are under pressure. We will not be serving our country with dignity. The deed on 30 October should be one of unity for the freedom and security of South Africa." Mr Botha told the gathering. He said the white man's role cannot be fulfilled if the country is involved in small party conflicts. "There cannot be so many standpoints as there are political parties. We do not have the time and place at present to keep such political parties alive," he said.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 24 October reports that the seven ministers from the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK), and some of the other churches are "embarrassed" by President Botha's warning to call of their plan to meet with the ANC. Dr Nico Smith, the moderator of the NGK in Africa in Mamelodi, and the leader of the seven clergymen, told *THE STAR*: "Mr P.W. Botha's statement that the ANC is a murder organisation which repays religion in even more treason for us to talk to them." If the president "regards our action as a challenge to the State's authority, that is his interpretation," the attack cannot Smith as saying. "We have no deliberate intention to embarrass the Government or to cross swords with the State President."

In a report, *THE STAR* Foreign News Service in the same edition, the newspaper says "A senior ANC official confirmed

the organisation's conditional readiness to halt military operations" if the South African Government "agreed to enter a political dialogue with representative black leaders." The report from Nassau says Sir Sonny Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth secretary general, and other Commonwealth authorities interpreted the informal message from the ANC "as a sign of some hope that their proposals might yet prove to be a mechanism that will achieve progress in the next six months."

In an editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* comments on an interview President Botha granted to *WALL STREET JOURNAL* reporters in which he said: "The only problem we have is debt." "For politicians to evade an axis of confidence — or even defiance, as President Botha predictably did in response to the Commonwealth ultimatum — is one thing. Quite another is for them to appear to be trying to delude the world, their electorate — or themselves. Then one starts wondering: Are they still in touch with reality?"

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 23 October reports: "Scores of families in the Mamelodi 'transit camp' and neighbouring townships are fleeing their homes after moves to bring peace between the warring Mandawana hostel dwellers and the residents failed yesterday." The talks were held on an open ground in the hostel premises, the article says, but ended "chaotically with security forces firing teargas at the residents." Residents have accused police of taking sides with the hostel dwellers, the article notes.

In the "Focus" column on the same edition, Themba Mzezewa says: "Whatever the truth is behind the 'war' between hostel dwellers and the residents of three neighbouring townships, the rationale is all too clear: Life in the townships has created pockets of combustible communities that sooner or later tear at one another. When there is crisis, as of now, the combustible material that is simply lying around catches flames."

In an editorial, the *SOWETAN* says the decision [illegible] Department of Education and Training to proceed with school examinations "augurs ill on several levels." The decision is a "slap in the face" to parents and teachers of Soweto, it says. Even in those areas where the disruption of classes has been minimal, the readability and press report that children in all parts of the country are poorly equipped to sit for examinations. "The message that is being sent out is that the pupils in the areas where schools were disrupted are being punished. The department knows that even in the unlikely event that the examinations are held in a peaceful way, these children do not stand a chance of passing. It means therefore that they are being taught a lesson."

Arthur Ruiterkin reports in the "Workers' Diary" in the same edition that some trade unists claim to have received death threats, while others "have been harassed and threatened with detention without trial." "At least six trade unionists have been detained in the past two weeks," he says, bringing to 14 the total number of unionists still detained under the state of emergency. "The offices of General and Allied Workers' Union, South African Allied Workers' Union, African Workers' Union, and the Hotel Catering and Allied Workers Union have recently been searched, he adds.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 27 October comments on the planned visit to the ANC by clergymen and says: "We can only shake our heads in sadness about the Lusaka visit, since we believe that all the knocking on the door of the ANC gives the organisation credibility and status and resolves nothing." It concludes, "Instead of making the trek to the ANC in Lusaka, businessmen and others should be helping to find the solution here, together with those Black leaders who reject violence and are prepared to consider systems other than Black majority rule."

THE CITIZEN reports in the same edition that the National Party (NP) has withdrawn from a court action it had instituted against the Conservative Party (CP) alleging the misuse of the postal vote system in the Port Natal election. The NP organiser said the decision was taken "to avoid the possible postponement of the election," but a CP member said the matter was a "sour NP election trick" and said his party would institute a claim for damages.

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 27 October carries a report by John Battersby in Nassau which says Great Britain has been given "the task of using the SA government-attended talks in Lusaka with the ANC." The offer of a six-month truce by the ANC if the Commonwealth demands are met, was made by ANC international department head John Makgoba, who had been a guest of the Bahamas Government, Battersby says. "The Nassau declaration on South Africa has accorded the Commonwealth a central role in the search for a political accommodation between SA's blacks and whites — but it will be largely on Britain's terms," Battersby notes, and no deadlines have been set.

In a related article, Battersby says the ANC "after followed extensive talks between its representatives and Commonwealth delegates. He also reports that "the ANC is understood to be upset that the Nassau demands have not placed enough pressure on South Africa."

In a column on the editorial page of the same edition, Peter Wellington reports on "the rapidly deteriorating relationship between Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the ANC ... and between Buthelezi and the United Democratic Front [UDF]." Wellington reports that one "noted political observer" has warned that "unless the tension is defused, the 'conditions civil war' could develop into major conflict within the Natal region. 'The battle for black allegiance is particularly intense in Natal. Inkatha's stronghold.'" Recent surveys show that Inkatha has lost support to the UDF among black people, Wellington says, and support for Buthelezi himself is only 5 percent, compared to 54 percent for Mandela. Support for the UDF is particularly strong among blacks disillusioned with government-created institutions, he says, and any strong political challenge "could cause problems for Buthelezi" whose credibility as a force in negotiations politics depends on his base of support. Buthelezi can lose allied challenges as his "own backyard," a factor in the bitter clashes between UDF and Inkatha supporters in the Natal region. For all the rhetoric, Wellington's source says he does not think the gulf between Inkatha and the ANC/UDF is entirely able yet. "Were the ANC to be unbanned, it would have to prepare a manifesto." It's easy to be ideological in Lusaka, but not if you have to face the crowds in Soweto, Lesotho and

Bethelem would both be on the sweatings, trying to sell their policies." Washington concludes by noting that the longer the hardening of attitudes continues, the less likely a compromise will be found.

Paul Bell reports on the Sasolburg by-election on the same edition of *BUSINESS DAY*: "Sasolburg is one of two seats (the other being Bethlehem) in which Government faces a strong, consolidated Rightwing challenge," Bell says. It is a heavily industrial constituency, 70 percent blue-collar, and the largest Free State seat, he says. Sasolburg is "relatively untouched" by unemployment, and "the economy is not that bad an issue." "The contrast between the two campaigns is stark," Bell reports.

"The Nats promote progress towards a deliberately undefined future of power-sharing." "The HNP returns that crushing currency which characterised the NP until the mid-seventies," and "hammers away at 'the impoverishment of whites through taxpayers' subsidies to blacks', the admission of Indians to the Free State and the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act." "The HNP candidate told Bell: "Support for the NP has been steadily eroded since the first moves towards mixed sport. Now, Botha's rapid pronouncements have accelerated the erosion tremendously. Voters sense that the NP has changed completely and the exodus has begun." Bell adds that both sides anticipate no more than a 65 percent voter turnout, and the HNP has predicted that a poor poll will improve its prospects.

ZIMBABWE

Five "Dissidents" Killed in Matabeleland North

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[Text] Security forces have killed five armed bandits and captured arms and other equipment in Matabeleland North Province on Wednesday. The dissidents were killed during contacts in the Lupane, Acre, and Tshoindo districts. The bodies of the five dissidents were shown to newsmen at Lupane and Tshoindo yesterday. It is believed that the dissidents were about to settle down to a meal when they were ambushed by the security forces. Weapons, ammunition, and watches were captured at the scene. The dead bandits have not yet been identified.